N.A.A.C.P. - 1931.

J. Weldon Johnson Leaves N. A. A. C. P. Office

James Weldon Johnson, poet, author, former United States Consul to Nicaragua and Venezuela, editor of the Books of Negro Spirituals, has resigned as secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

His resignation was presented Monday at a meeting of the board of directors held in the Association's offices, 69 Fifth avenue. The resignation was accepted with regret. Mr. Johnson was thereupon elected a vice president and member of the board of directors.

Mr. Johnson who joined the Association's staff on December 16, 1916, as field secretary, devoted himself at once to organizing the N. A. A. C. P. in the South. Before the United States entered the World War, the N. A. A. C. P. under Mr. Johnson's leadership, had 21 branches in that section which in one year sent to the national office $18,000.

When Roy Nash, at that time secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., resigned his office to enter the army, Mr. Johnson became acting secretray, until the election of John R. Shillady as secretary in February, 1918. It was through Mr. Johnson, who met him in the South, that the Association's present acting secretary, Walter White, came to the Association in 1918 as asistant secretary.

Mr. Shillady resigned the secretaryship in 1920 and in July of that year Mr. Johnson was made acting secretary, and in October, 1920, he was made secretary, the first colored man to hold this office.

To Devote Self To Writing

When seen by The Age, Mr. Johnson stated that his reason for resigning from the secretaryship was that he could devote himself more freely to his literary work. During the year he has been on leave, he has given "Black Manhattan," a history of the Negro in New York, to the world.

As to rumors that there is any dissension in ranks of the N. A. A. C. P., or that his resignation was influenced by dissatisfaction with conditions, Mr. Johnson brands them as absolutely false and without the slightest scintilla of truth. "There is no foundation whatever for these malicious statements, said he, "and evidence of that is to be seen in the fact that I am continuing my affiliation with the organization as vice president and member of the board of directors."

NEW N. A. A. C. P. PRESIDENT LAUDS MOORF'LD STOREY

White Denies Dissension As Harlem Leaders Revolt

NEW YORK—J. E. Spingarn, new president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Friday sent to the branches and members throughout the country his first presidential message of greeting. In his message Mr. Spingarn pays tribute to the service to humanity of the late Moorfield Storey, the Association's first president, and sounds a call for co-operation in the great fight that is to be carried onward. Mr. Spingarn lauded the work of Moorfield Storey and stated:

"To find a worthy successor to such a man is an almost impossible task. No one can replace Moorfield Storey, but I want the members of the Association to know that in one respect they have lost nothing by a change of presidents, that is in loyalty to the cause to which the Association is dedicated. I too have been connected with the Association for twenty years. I was one of its incorporators; I served six years as chairman of the board of directors, and nearly twelve years as treasurer; the Association has been one of the major interests of my life. Even before I joined it, the cause for which it stood was very close to my heart, and it has become dearer to me as the years have gone by, for I feel more deeply than ever that we hold the place of honor in the struggle for a better and more enlightened America.

"So I send warm greetings across a continent to the Branches of the Association which have served it so long and so well. More than ever we need their united and steadfast cooperation. No sacrifice is too great to maintain the prerogative of enfranchised manhood. The great fight must go on, so that the gains made under our great President may not be lost, and that new victories may be won."

J. W. Johnson Resigns From N. A. A. C. P.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (ANP).—James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for the past ten years, has resigned his position according to well authenticated reports current here and will devote himself to a life of literary pursuits. While the official announcement was made Wednesday of this week from the offices of the organization at 69 Fifth Avenue, in a release issued to daily papers, information has been abroad in Harlem for sometime that Mr. Johnson planned to make permanent his temporary retirement as executive officer of the association.

The announcement of Mr. Johnson's resignation was made because of a premature report published in the New York News this week to the effect that Johnson was resigning because of dissatisfaction over the election of Major Joel Spingarn, white, as president of the N. A. A. C. P. Mr. Spingarn was elected at the last meeting of the board of directors to succeed the late Moorfield Storey. The News contended that the more militant members of the organization demanded a Negro president rather than a white man and claimed that a storm was brewing within the ranks of local N. A. A. C. P. branches throughout the country.

Mr. Johnson in a statement to a representative of the Associated Negro Press denied that he was to assume a chair of literature at Atlanta University, as had been rumored, but admitted he was planning to deliver a series of lectures in various cities during he coming sprin. Mr. Johnson will continue his connection with he organization as vice-president an das a member of the national board of directors.

White's Popularity May be Cause of Johnson's Resignation

WASHINGTON — (CNS) — Washingtonians in social, political and civic circles were rumoring this week that the popularity of Walter White, acting secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., during the sojourn of a year of James Weldon Johnson, recently resigned secretary of the association, was one of the reasons for the alleged trouble at the New York headquarters.

It is also said that the election of Spingarn, a Jew, as president of the association, was not so pleasing to the Negro populace of Harlem. It is said that Johnson is the man who should have gotten the post. Speaking of White, however, his fight in the Parker case and several other lesser issues is said to have made him extremely popular throughout the nation with both white and colored supporters of the association. The outstanding thing during the ten years that Johnson was in office was his fight which brought about the passage of the Dyer anti-lynching bill. The measure was blocked in the Senate.

Johnson has been made a vice president of the association which carries no salary, while as secretary he is said to have received about $5,000 a year. White, it is said, will be named to fill Johnson's post.

NEW YORK JOURNAL

Bronx Section

JAN 5 1931

N. A. A. C. P. ROW CRISIS TONIGHT

"Fireworks" were prophesied today by Negro leaders of Harlem at the anual mid-Winter mass meeting of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People this evening in St. Mark's Church, St. Nicholas Ave. and 134th St.

Dissention caused by the election of a white president, Major Joel E. Spingarn, is expected to come to a crisis tonight.

Spingarn is one of the scheduled speakers. Another is James Weldon Johnson, an outstanding Negro, whose resignation as secretary was taken as a protest against Spingarn's election.

Negro leaders of Harlem who seem agreed that the presidency of the association should have gone to a Negro rather than to a white man, no matter how well qualified, are prepared to make vehement protests.

NEW YORK TIMES

JAN 5 - 1931

DEMANDS AN END OF INTOLERANCE

Wagner Tells Negro Meeting Here Discrimination Must Be Broken Down.

ASKS HEALTH SAFEGUARDS

Senator Calls for Freer Access to Educational Institutions and Child Labor Abolition.

A freer access to educational institutions, the abolition of child labor and the conservation of the health of all children were urged by United States Senator Robert F. Wagner in an address yesterday before 1,500 persons who attended a meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church, St. Nicholas Avenue and 137th Street.

"The first step," Senator Wagner said, "is to multiply the opportunities of ourselves and our children by extending to all alike the best we can provide by way of education and training. The second step is to break down the barriers of discrimination, prejudice and intolerance which would deny to some the opportunity to which they are entitled and to destroy the favoritism and nepotism which would monopolize the available opportunities for those who have no right to them."

Senator Wagner said that his conception of a better day would be one in which there would be a greater amount of security than is now enjoyed. Life, he added, was far too precious to be lost or marred by exposure to unnecessary risks.

Urges Elimination of Risks.

"When I speak of affording our people greater security," he continued, "I mean that the risk of war must be eliminated; I have in mind greater safety in industry and transportation; I include steadiness of employment, and protection against want in old age. In other words, one of our aims is that life be spared the unnecessary risks, the preventable hazards that intelligence can guard against or minimize.

"Then our lives would proceed more according to plan and less in response to accident. Whether the

risk be that of loss from injury in industry or loss of employment or destitution in old age, it brings worry and fear in its wake. In my judgment life can be made more noble, more spiritual and sublime by wiping out the unnecessary fears and worries that today cramp the soul of the average man and woman."

The more brutal wars of today are not an improvement upon the less brutal wars of previous centuries, Senator Wagner said, and the increase in the number of lynchings in 1930 is a shameful retrogression from 1929.

"To reduce the existing insecurity," he said, "it is not enough to be against war or against unemployment or against any other evil. That negative road is a blind alley leading nowhere. It requires the affirmative advocacy, for instance, of reduced armament by international understanding. It calls for workmen's compensation, for unemployment insurance and for old age pensions. These measures are of course not perfect. We must not permit, however, our craving for perfection to paralyze action."

In concluding, Senator Wagner made a plea for the equal opportunity of all to contribute and that no one be branded at birth as one who must assume a lowly office. "We aim," he declared, "to make opportunity democratic."

Spingarn Assails Caste.

J. E. Spingarn, in his first address as president of the association, said:

"There is going on before our eyes, and almost without our realizing it, a neck and neck race in America between Indian caste and historic American democracy. In this struggle the American Negro has now once and for all taken his stand. He will not be relegated en masse to any caste, high or low, touchable or untouchable, but insists on being an integral part of the whole of American life."

Other speakers were Walter White, secretary of the association, and James Weldon Johnson, poet and retiring secretary of the association. Miss Mary White Ovington, chairman of the board of directors, presided.

White Betrayer Elected N. A. A. C. P Head.

Freedom Fighter
Memphis, Tenn

N. J. City, Jan. (CNA)—The election of Major Joel E. Spingarn, one of the white bourgeois directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and a government's Jim-Crow policy, supported during the war of the as head of that reformist organization, has roused the wrath of Negro masses throughout the country.

According to the New York News, a Harlem Negro petty bourgeois newspaper with its own record of betrayals. "a storm is brewing within the ranks of the N. A. A. C. P. branches throughout the country.

These branches, composed almost exclusively of petty bourgeois elements who consistently betray the struggles of the Negro masses, fear that the election of Spingarn as head of the orginization, will destroy the diminishing influence of the organization among the masses, on account of hs advocacy during the war of Jim Crow officers training camp for Negroes.

They also attribute to his influence the treacherous 'Crisis' editorial 'Close Ranks,' which Dr. DuBois called upon the Negro masses to surrender their interests to the interests of their white ruling class oppressors.

To the Negro workers the election of Spingarn to succeed the late Morefield Storey, another white bourgeois 'friend' of the Negroes, as head of the N. A. A. C. P. is additional proof of the nature of that organization as an instrument of the white ruling class to direct the struggles of the Negro masses into futile reformist channels and away from the revolutionary struggle against Negro majorities in the South to determine and control their own government and its relation to the United States and other governments.

Spingarn has the effrontery to attempt to justify his betrayal of the Negro masses during the war on the excuse that while the Negroes attacked him at first, the Negro petty bourgeois traitors "later backed him because the camp that he was responsible for at Des Moines had placed 1,000 Negro officers in the war."

It is reported that the Negro petty bourgeois elements wanted James W. Johnson, a Negro flunkey of imperialism, to head the organization. Johnson's election would no doubt have helped smewhat to cover np the treacherous role of the N. A. A. C. P. As it is, the choice of Spingarn thoroughly exposes the nature of the organization as a tool of the white oppressing class, posing as "friends" of the oppressed Negro masses.

A NECESSARY ORGANIZATION.

In the Crisis of January there was printed an interesting estimate of the value of the work performed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, written by Walter S. Hallanan, a member of the State Senate of West Virginia and Republican National Committeeman from that State. The article dealt primarily with the relations of "West Virginia and the Negro," but the preliminary paragraphs reviewing the twenty-one years work of the National Association seemed so pre-eminently sane and sound, that they served to give a better idea of the ends served through its achievements than any formal reports or speeches of its officers.

The fact that the organization is essentially the creation of Negro leaders, possessing however the cooperation and backing of many white citizens who serve as officers, was duly emphasized. This fact was brought out most distinctly in the election of Prof Joel E. Spingarn to fill the presidency left vacant by the death of Morfield Story, the great constitutional lawyer of Massachusetts. The two Spingarn brothers, Joel E., the distinguished scholar and literary critic, and Arthur B Spingarn, well known as a liberal and a lawyer, are both charter members of the organization. Miss Mary White Ovington is another white friend, who has devoted her time and talent to the work as chairman of the executive committee.

The Association is regarded by Senator Hallanan as the latest expression of Negro culture, racial consciousness and self-respect. Its struggle for Negro rights and opportunities is defined as both defensive and offensive. It stands primarily for the citizenship rights of the Negro as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. Besides this it has been an important cultural influence and it finds Negro achievement in the arts and sciences higher today than at any other time in its history. The annual award of the Spingarn medal for notable acheivement along these lines owes its inception to the thoughtfulness of the new president, Joel E. Spingarn.

While we agree with the conclusions of Senator Hallanan that the National Association has fully justified its existence by its works, and that it has proved to be a much needed organization to stimulate racial progress along many lines, it is hardly the supreme court of race appeal that some of its officers appear to think. The attempt of one or two of its acting official to assume a dominating position of race leadership, with an effort to browbeat all other forces into a secondary or submissive attitude, has done not a little to alienate support that the National Association should possess. A broader and more liberal policy on the part of the executives, with ampler and readier recognition of such forces as the race churches and the press working for the same objectives, would redouble the influence of the organization among its own people. The attitude of self-glorification and selfish aims too often apparent in the proclamations and outgivings of the organization is not calculated to win respect or recruits to its membership. The bestowal of reward or recognition for meritorious service to a restricted inner circle of two or three executives, and the refusal to recognize the work of others beyond that barrier is not the way to gain outside support. The growth of local organizations in fields adjacent to New York has been hampered by such shortsighted tactics. The diversified problems presented to the organization for solution demand a broader and more liberal policy in dealing with the race at large.

The National Association is a much needed and vigilant organization. Its field is broad and its objects definite. All that it needs is a little broader spirit of humanity in its dealing with other organizations and individuals, and less of the dictatorial and domineering tone of the master mind who cannot distinguish cooperation from rivalry.

N.A.A.C.P. - 1931

Sen. Wagner Demands End Of Intolerance At N. A. A. C. P. Meeting

Independent

1-8-31

Atlanta Ga

New York.—An enthusiastic audience of 2,000 white and colored people packed the beautiful St. Mark's M. E. Church here today at the Annual Mass Meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and to hear U. S. Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York; J. E. Spingarn, newly elected President of the Association; James Weldon Johnson, retiring Secretary; and Walter White, Acting Secretary. Mary White Ovington, Chairman of the Board, presided.

Senator Wagner, who was the only member of the Senate to speak unequivocally on the Negro's objections tc confirmation of John J. Parker, vigorously assailed barriers of discrimination, prejudice and intolerance which deny equal opportunity to Negroes. He visualized intelligent action to obtain security for all, regardless of race, creed or color, from risk of war, unemployment, destitution of the aged, and child labor.

"No one wants his child to be branded at birth as a hewer of wood and a drawer fo water," Senator Wagner declared. "Opportunity should be made democratic. Then there is liberty."

J. E. Spingarn was enthusiastically greeted by the large audience. He pledged himself to continue the devoted service and unswerving loyalty of the late Moorfield Storey, to whom Mr. Spingarn paid a most touching tribute.

Walter White, Acting Secretary, declared that the present economic and political chaos cause the Negro to be faced with the most critical period in his history, which made organization not only desirable but virtually necessary. Mr. White pointed out, however, that the disordered state of affairs in the world today offered greatest opportunity to minority groups to strike a blow for their own freedom.

James Weldon Johnson, retiring Secretary of the Association, stirred great enthusiasm in the audience.

Supreme Court Rejects N. N. A. C. P. Brief

Washington—(CNS)—A brief offered by Arthur B. Spingarn and James Marshall, attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was rejected by the United States Supreme Court here last Wednesday.

Herald-Courier Atlanta

It sought to sustain the government's conetntion, their organization taking the view that tthe Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, abolishing slavery, prohibiting abridgement of citizenship rights and conferring equal rights on white and Negro citizens, would be threatened if the Clark decision should be sustained.

1-31-31 Baltimore, Md.

Supreme Court Refuses To Accept N. A. A. C. P. Brief

Jointly Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Supreme Court of the United States declined to accept a brief from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People submitted in the case arising out of the decision of Judge Clark of New Jersey holding the Prohibition Amendment unconstitutional. The N. A. A. C. P. asked leave to submit the brief because it felt that to invalidate the 18th Amendment because of its manner of adoption would constitute a threat to the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments affirming the Negro's basic rights as a citizen.

1-31-31

Only briefs accepted by both sides of the question now being considered by the Supreme Sourt were accepted. N. A. A. C. P. counsel said that the general opinion seems now to be that the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments will be in no danger because of the Prohibition case.

Atlanta Ga

YOUNG PEOPLE OF SOUTH RALLY TO NAACP

Herald-Courier Atlanta

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Young men and women of the far southern states are taking a leadership in the affairs of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People there, according to Robert W. Bagnall, Director of Branches who reports to the National Office from a tour he is making in that section.

"In Durham," writes Mr. Bagnall, "I found a large group of young people ready to take up the work and met with some fifty of them who have been organized to raise $500 for the National Office and $250 for local work. With some help they will succeed. The older men are backing them and they are more militant that their elders.

"In Charleston again I found young men in command an da new enthusiasm for the Association. Savannah has 100 workers who start Sunday to raise $500 for the National work and $250 for themselves Jacksonville is enthusiastic over the campaign. They have 22 captains and so far 105 workers. They aim to get 220 workers before I leave. 2-21-31

"Their firsst job on completing the campaign will be a drive to register Negroes. Our slogan is: 'A voteless people is a defenceless people.' The 'Blue Shirts,' similar to the Black Shirts in Atlanta, have induced the city to throw out Negro employees by using the pressure of threats to vote against them otherwise. Only 700 out of 45,000 Negroes voted i nthe last election. Negroes are now realizing how important it is for them to vote. I have strssed it in every speech in Florida."

Mr. Bagnall reports speaking at the South Florida Fair in Tampa, and there urging Negroes to vote if they wished to secure their rights, and in Orlando the colored citizens organized under Mr. Bagnall's leadership to obtain $250 for the N. A. A. C. P. Baltimore, Md.

"In spite of the unemployment situation I never saw the South so responsive," writes Mr. Bagnall. "I believe if we could afford the men and the time we could build up now in this section as never before and that we could get Negroes in numbers unprecedented since the 'eighties' to register and vote."

WALT. WHITE ELECTED NAT. SECRETARY BY N.A.A.C.P. DIRECTORS

NEW YORK, March 13.—Walter F. White, who has served as acting secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. during the leave of absence granted to James Weldon Johnson for the past year, was elected national secretary by the board of directors of the association on March 9 to fill the vacancy created by the resignation on Jan. 1 of Johnson.

Mr. White has been an executive with the association since 1918. Among his accomplishments have been investigations of 43 lynchings and 8 race riots, the organization of the fight which resulted in the failure of the Senate to confirm Judge John J. Parker of N. C. as a justice of the Supreme Court, the exposure of peonage in several southern states. Mr. White is the author of several books, including 'The Fire in the Flint,' 'Flight' and 'Rope and Faggot'

FELLOWSHIP RECEIVES N.A.A.C.P. LITERATURE

Courier 2-7-31

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—The Fellowship of Reconciliation, holding a conference in Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 13 to 15, has asked for and received 200 copies of a pamphlet setting forth the work of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and entitled "The First Line of Defense."

NEW YORK TIMES

MAR 1 4 1931

Walter White Gets Post.

Announcement was made yesterday by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that Walter White, acting secretary for the association, had been elected secretary to succeed James Weldon Johnson, who resigned. Mr. White is an author. He won a Simon Guggenheim Memorial Fellowship in 1927 for a year's study and writing in Europe. He represented the association at the Pan-African Congress in Europe in 1921 and at the Progressive convention held recently in Washington.

NEW YORK TIMES

APR 1 3 1931

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Another Racial "Vote."

The twenty-first annual report of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, published today, contains matter of much interest. Included is a full record of the efforts made in various ways to maintain the legal rights of Negroes. A list of the year's lynchings is printed, with details in each case, so far as they could be gathered. There are also accounts of the professional and artistic work of colored people, with the recognition that was given to it throughout 1930.

All this is admirable and useful. But a new and somewhat unpleasant note is struck in this annual report regarding Negroes in politics. In fact, this is accorded first place and given the most emphasis. A great deal is made of the defeat of Judge PARKER, whom President HOOVER nominated for the Supreme Court of the United States, and of the political consequences for Senators who ignored the protests of colored citizens and associations. It is proudly claimed that Senator ALLEN of Kansas lost his seat on account of losing the Negro vote, and that the same is true of Senator MCCULLOCH of Ohio. In the latter case this assumption is rather absurd, as it was indisputably the prohibition issue which gave the Democratic candidate for the Senate his immense majority over the Republican.

To be deprecated is the intimation that hereafter there is to be a solid "Negro vote," to be delivered as the leaders of the race decide. If this policy were adopted and often applied, it would be bad for our colored citizens as well as for the country. Let them be as active in public life as they please, or are permitted to be, but let them divide between parties, just as other Americans are expected to do. It has been often said that the Negro vote in Chicago made possible the continuance in office of the intolerable Mayor THOMPSON. No friend of the colored people would think of adducing that in their praise, or use it as an argument why they should always stand together at the polls.

LEADER
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

APR 18 1931

ANNUAL REPORT OF N. A. A. C. P.

A stinging rebuke to the "lily-white" policy of President Hoover, which would exclude the Negro from southern politics, is seen in the defeat last spring of his nomination to the supreme court of Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina, according to the 22nd annual report for 1930, just issued, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The report hails the defeat of this nomination as having achieved three results of extreme importance for the American Negro. They are listed as follows:

"1. The bench of the United States supreme court was kept free of a man who had publicly flouted the war-time constitutional amendments in a speech expressing opposition to the Negro's participation in politics.

"2. A body blow was struck at the lily-white policy by which the Hoover administration proposed to conciliate southern white sentiment by sacrificing the Negro and his rights.

"3. The Negro's political power as a cohesive mass was conclusively demonstrated both in the adverse vote on the Parker nomination in the senate and in the subsequent fall election campaign of 1930, in which Senator McCulloch of Ohio and Senator Allen of Kansas were defeated, in large measure by Negro votes, because of their support of Parker."

The report states that cases challenging "white primary" exclusion of Negroes from primary election voting were taken to court in four states during the year—Texas, Florida, Virginia and Arkansas—with a decisive victory won in Virginia where a federal circuit court of appeals held such Negro exclusion to be unconstitutional.

Among other achievements listed in the advancement association's annual report is the acquittal of a colored man on a rape charge in Monroe, La., one of the first such cases to have come to trial and to such a conclusion in a southern state, lynching without trial being the usual course where a rape charge is made.

In Richmond, Va., the association won a court case against a local residential ordinance, in a case prepared under the supervision of the late Louis Marshall, a member of its national legal committee.

In White Plains, N. Y., two colored doctors were sustained in their rights to live in homes they had purchased despite threats and intimidation.

The association also won the Harmon foundation award for the best submitted results of a year's publicity by a national organization.

Numerous cases of legal defense in civil and criminal actions are listed in the report.

During the year J. E. Spingarn was elected president of the association, succeeding the late Moorfield Storey, and Walter White became secretary, succeeding James Weldon Johnson, who resigned in order to devote himself to literary pursuits.

N. A. A. C. P. Report for 1930

Christian Science Monitor
4-15-31

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL report of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People demonstrates anew the value of that organization to the Negro. With slender financial resources, but an abundance of courage, vigilance and energy, it has carried the fight for the Negro into every state of the nation. Its most spectacular service was its active and unremitting campaign against the confirmation of Judge Parker as a justice of the United States Supreme Court. New York, N.Y.

NOT RESTING with its victory over Parker, the association in the fall elections opposed the Senators who had voted for Parker's confirmation, succeeding in five out of seven cases. These two services constituted the greatest political victory of the Negro since the Emanicipation Proclamation. For the first time since he was given the ballot the Negro made his political power felt throughout the nation, rebuking the President for his encouragement of "lily whiteism."

ALONG with this major activity the association continued its crusade against social and political injustice. Of its four cases involving citizenship rights one was successful, one was lost and two are pending. It fought labor union segregation and discriminatory zoning of residences and business. Murder convictions of Negroes were fought in the courts of Virginia, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas. Judge Walker of Florida, reliably reputed to be a Negro hater, was opposed when he sought appointment as a Federal judge in Florida. The fight against discrimination of Negro Gold Star mothers resulted in fifty-five of them declining to go to France. Travel segregation by the Ward Line steamers and motion picture segregation in the United States Army were also stopped.

THE ASSOCIATION'S usual investigation of lynchings was sustained, notably in the mob atrocities at Chickasha, Okahoma, and Marion, Indiana. The report includes the lynching record of 1930, showing that of twenty-five lynchings only one was alleged to be provoked by an assault on a white woman. Georgia headed the dishonor roll with seven lynchings.

THE FINANCES of the association suffered because of the general business depression, and so did its organ, The Crisis. An appeal is made for the support of this organ, which its editor intends to develop into a forum for all questions of race.

THE NATIONAL Association for the Advancement of Colored People has done more than enough to prove that it deserves the full support of the race.

N.A.A.C.P. Given Money to Conduct Legal Battle for Rights of Negroes

Christian Science Monitor
4-15-31

American Civil Liberties Union Announces Plan for Series of Suits to Test Constitutionality of Jim-Crow Laws

New York, N.Y.

Preparations to file law suits to test the constitutionality of laws discriminating against Negroes, in both the South and the North, were announced here last Thursday. The suits will be filed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Money for that purpose has been given by the American Fund for Public Service (the Garland Fund) and the N. A. A. C. P. has employed Nathan Margold, New York attorney, to conduct the necessary legal studies.

These suits will thresh out issues which are detailed in a pamphlet "Black Justice," just issued by the American Civil Liberties Union, embodying the first survey of such legal discriminations ever made in the United States.

Of all minorities in this country says the Union, the 15,000,000 Negroes suffer most violations of their civil rights. Despite the guarantees to the Negro in the Federal Constitution, ten Southern states will not let him vote. In fourteen states he is compelled to accept separate accommodations, invariably inferior, in public schools and on public conveyances. In twenty-seven states he may not marry according to his choice.

The pamphlet is introduced with a foreword by a Southerner, Prof Broadus Mitchell of the faculty of Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. "Discrimination against the Negro springs from a hoary source of fear, hatred and suspicion, namely, from economic inferiority," declares Professor Mitchell. "The Negro has been oppressed because he has a low standard of living and little economic independence."

Although no law denies the Negro the right to vote, the union explains, the laws in Southern states lay down voting qualifications so that the black man is generally barred from the polls. "The 'white primary,' the poll tax, educational tests and the 'grandfather clause' are the chief means of taking the vote from the Negro. The 'white primary' operates by prohibiting Negroes from voting in the Democratic primary."

In a vast number of cases, the union indicates, the Negro does not get a square deal in the courts. The United States Supreme Court has ruled that, when a black man has been convicted in a court where Negroes are barred from the jury, he has not had a trial by due process of law. But the same tribunal has decided that a statute providing for an exercise of judgment by the jury commissioners is not unconstitutional, and that these commissioners may make their own rules for selection of jurors.

N.A.A.C.P. - 1931

"PUSH FORWARD" IS N.A.A.C.P. MEET CRY

Chicago Defender 7-3-31

National Body Holds Annual Conference In Pittsburgh Amid Inspiring Surroundings

St. Louis Mo.

MANY NOTABLES ATTEND

Lively And Interesting Sessions Are Conducted. Intolerance Is Vigorously Condemned

PITTSBURGH, July 1.—The 22nd Annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People opened Tuesday to extend over six days scheduled to be filled with important events. Nationally known persons were present from every section of the country. Radio broadcasts, speeches by the most brilliant minds in America and the choicest musical programs were billed for the meetings in the largest auditoriums of the city.

Notables Attend Meet

Among the notables in attendance are Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Heywood Broun, Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Mary White Ovington, Robert Bagnall, Norman Thomas, Robert L Vann, Dean William Pickens, Bishop D. W. Jones, Clarence Darrow, Walter White and J. E. Spingarn, president of the association.

Hoover Sends Greetings

A message of greeting from President Hoover to the president of the association read as follows:

"My dear Colonel Spingarn:

"On the occasion of the 22nd annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held in Pittsburgh, June 30th to July 5th, I should like to extend my greetings to the members of the organization and those gathered to consider with them problems vital to the welfare of our country. Lawlessness of the gross type, of which members of the colored race often are victims, is a feature of our national life which deserves condemnation and suppression. Every citizen is entitle to the full protection of the law and to absolute justice. To make that ideal an actuality is one of my strongest aspirations, as it is of the nation and to its accomplishment the government and all good citizens will pledge their devoted effort.

"The many problems of our country require a breadth of vision and a willingness to cooperate which I have no doubt will be the spirit of your association.

Yours faithfully,

Herbert Hoover.

Urges Independence Fight

The American Negroes' hope lies in a new social order, declared Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President in the last election.

Declaring that an acquisitive society had broken down, and that the Negro had been peculiarly its victim, Mr. Thomas said that a society based upon the dignity of work and the harnessing of toil and science to the service of mankind was the only next step.

A trained "economic general staff" for Negroes which would help them to organize their buying power to help in their advancement as a race, was advocated by Dr. W. E B. DuBois.

"The American Negro must on a conservative estimate earn and spend each year in the neighborhood of a thousand million dollars.

"Recently we have had some intimation of what the American Negro can do. He can to a large extent confine his patronage to such retail stores as employ colored people and treat colored customers with honesty and courtesy.

"The people who can buy, build and maintain church edifices to the value of 60 million dollars could do the same thing with regard to homes and tenements, if they were organized and trained to do it.

That race segregation is a menace to the nation and to the world, which must be destroyed, was the statement Robert W. Bagnall, Director of Branches of the association.

"The fact is compulsory race segregation must be destroyed or the Negro is doomed so far as any possibility of a free man's place in America. It is folly to think he can develop a self-sufficient little world within the greater world. This is the age of combines and great chain trusts. Small business black and white alike, will be swallowed up and the now owners become employees. With segregation the Negro will find no decent place open for him. He must find his place on the same basis as other Americans or sink to serfdom."

That Negro women in America ask not charity but equal opportunity with all others for education and careers, was the statement last night of Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, head of Palmer Memorial Institute in Sedalia, North Carolina.

"The Negro woman does not ask charity, but an equal chance for self-expression with the white woman,' said Mrs. Brown. "She asks respect for her judgment and intelligence. When the question of the white women of the South was put to a representative of the Negro women's group at an inter-racial meeting in Memphis a few years ago, as to what the Negro woman really wanted, it was my privilege to give the answer thus: 'According to her opportunity and training, she wants everything that the white woman wants,."

NEGRO'S HOPE IS IN NEW SOCIAL ORDER

Herald-Examiner 7-4-31

NORMAN THOMAS TELLS PITTSBURGH MEET NEGRO MUST GIVE HIMSELF TO THIS WITH COURAGE AND INTELLIGENCE.

Baltimore, Md.

PITTSBURGH, July 1.—The American Negro's hope lies in a new social order. declared Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President in the last election who last night addressed the opening mass meeting of the 22nd Annual Conference of the Natioal Association for the Advencement of Colored People which meets here through July 5.

Declaring that an acquisitive society had broken down, and that the Negro had been peculiarly its victim, Mr. Thomas said that a society based upon the dignity of work and the harnessing of toil and science to the service of mankind was the only next step.

"We live in a sick epoch," declared Mr. Thomas. "An acquisitive society has broken down. With machinery enough to abolish poverty it has multiplied the misery of economic insecurity—witness the tragedy of 7 million unemployed. Its false ethics of profit have brought the nemesis of racketeering upon us. The stress and strain of national rivalries threaten world peace. There is no hope save in a new order of society based on cooperative production for use, not profit, upon planning, interational and not merely national, for a interdependent world.

"Now of this sick society the Negro is peculiarly the victim. He is the worker par excellent, and the marginal worker at that, most pathetic of all the victims of unemployment and landlordism. It is too late in the day for the race to save itself by simply following the white race in developing its own bourgeoisie. The whites haven't left much to grab and their system is breaking.

"The Negro's hope. peculiarly, is a new social order based on the dignity of work and the harnessing of all science and all toil of hand and brain to the service of mankind. It is to this he should give himself with that courage and intelligence with whic he has so far made his way. In this task the struggle of the National Association for te Advancement of Colored People for economic and political justice is fundamental. It must rapidly be supplemented by united action with those groups which see the way out, of every race and nation. Not the impossible goal of self determination of Negroes in southern states, which an official Communist declaration set, but cooperation of races is the necessary ideal."

NEGRO WOMEN ASKS FOR FULL OPPORTUNITY

Herald-Examiner 7-4-31

PALMER MEMORIAL INSTITUTE HEAD UROMISES DR. JAS. H. DILLARD

Baltimore, Md.

PITTSBURGH, July 2.—That Negro women in America ask not charity but equal opportunity with all others for education and careers, was the statement ast night of Mrs. Charotte Hawkins Brown, head of Pamer Memorial Institute in Sedalia, North Carolina. who addressed the 22nd Annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in session here.

"The Negro woman does not ask charity, but an equal chance for self-expression with the white woman," said Mrs. Brown. "She asks respect for her judgment and intelligence. When the question of the white women of the South was put to a representative of the Negro women's group at an interracial meeting in Memphis a few years ago, as to what the Negro woman really wanted, it was my privilege to give the answer thus: 'According to her opportunity and training, she wants everything that the white woman wants.'"

Mrs. Bown scored the practice of southern newspapers in denying to Negro women the title of Miss and Mrs. and the practice of excluding colord women from a YWCA and chain restaurants. She paid high tribute of Dr. James H. Dillard of the Jeanes and Slater Funds, for giving colored women opportunity for leadership as supervisors in connection with the county system of education in southern communities.

"The whole ystem of education for Negroes in the South has been influenced b ythese women," said Mrs Brown. "Dr. Dillard demanded by his own attitude genuine respect for these women. He insisted on their being given their proper title by pre-

juced superintendents nd over came more of th subtle prejudice against recognition of Negro womanhood than any other means or agency at work in the South."

PITTSBURGH, PA.
PRESS

JUN 21 1931

RACE PARLEY TO HEAR BROUN AND DARROW

National Group of Colored People to Meet Here June 30 to July 5

GARNER WILL SING

Association Announces $64,000 Spent to Halt Lynchings

Speakers of international repute will address the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People when its national convention is held here June 30 to July 5.

A citizens' committee, headed by Mayor Kline, and including Councilmen and heads of municipal and county departments, members of civic and church organizations, inter-racial in its makeup, has been named to assist in the meetings.

Speakers include Clarence Darrow, Heywood Broun, Pittsburgh Press columnist; Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Norman Thomas, Paul Block, Professor Herbert A. Miller, William Pickens, Bishop E. D. Jones, J. E. Spigarn and Robert L. Vann.

$64,000 Fights Mobs

The objects of the organization are to obtain education, better housing conditions, political rights and non-segregation for the Negro race.

In a summary of 20 years' efforts to raise the standard of living of the race and obtain justice in courts, it is set forth that the organization has spent $64,000 in the fight against the crime of lynching alone, and has won six decisive victories in the United States Supreme Court, for which it spent nearly $100,000 in defense of Negroes.

Mass meetings will be held in Ebenezer Baptist Church, Wylie Avenue and Devilliers Street, the nights of June 30, July 1 and 2.

Tenor to Give Recital

Friday night, July 3, George Garner, internationally - celebrated Negro tenor, accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Metta Paullyn Garner, will give a recital in Carnegie Music Hall.

Dates for all the noted speakers have not been fixed, but it is announced Darrow will address the convention in Memorial Hall Sunday afternoon, July 5. His talk will be radiocast.

An outstanding effort of the organization is that of defending nine Negro boys under sentence of death at Scottsboro, Ala., for attacking two white girls.

A leading firm of Alabama lawyers, Fort, Beddow and Ray, of Birmingham, has accepted the case and it is declared the conviction of the boys, the youngest of whom is 14, will be fought through all the courts of the nation if necessary.

Headquarters of the convention will be at Center Avenue Y. M. C. A.

N.A.A.C.P. Protests Pennsy "Civil" Bill

NEW YORK.—Telegrams protesting to Governor Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania, against the hamstringing of an amendment to the state Civil Rights Act, and urging his veto of the measure, have been sent by Pennsylvania branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and by the national office.

The bill professing to protect civil rights of colored people was altered by the Pennsylvania state senate so that motion picture houses, agents and employees of places of public accommodation, and places of entertainment are exempted from its provisions; moreover, the proviso penalizing "discrimination" is also deleted from the bill.

Julian St. George White, secretary of the Philadelphia N.A.A.C.P., transmitted a copy of the emasculated bill together with a copy of the protest telegraphed to Governor Pinchot by the branch; and the national office in a telegram to Governor Pinchot urging his veto speaks of the deletions as making the bill "virtually worthless so far as protection of Negro rights are concerned." All Pennsylvania branches are also being uregd to ask the governor to veto the bill.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
POST-GAZETTE

JUN 30 1931

Promoting Inter-Racial Understanding.

PITTSBURGH extends a hearty welcome to the delegates to the Twenty-Second Annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which opens its sessions here today. It is entirely fitting that this city, which has been a leader in attempts to meet the problems of inter-racial relations constructively, should have been chosen for the meeting.

Only recently the attention of the community was forcefully directed to some aspects of the subject in a valuable report on Social Conditions with particular reference to the "Hill" district. This was sponsored by a number of representative citizens and various agencies that are particularly concerned in the improvement of conditions. Considerable progress was recorded in that survey, and at the same time short-comings which call for remedial action were brought out, and a start made toward crystallizing sentiment to compel corrective action.

Pittsburgh has reason to congratulate itself upon the fine work of its Negro churches. Among recent encouraging developments have been the acquisition of the former Montefiore Hospital building by the Livingstone Memorial Hospital Association, and the establishment of a Boys' Club in the "Hill" district.

In its national aspects the Association has been particularly helpful in protecting the civil rights of Negroes and in assuring them fair treatment and adequate counsel in our courts of justice. It has been most active in promoting educational opportunities, and in securing the sympathetic co-operation of press and periodicals in presenting news pertaining to Colored people fairly and constructively. There can be no question of the improvement in general understanding of interracial problems in the past twenty years, and this can be attributed largely to the efforts of the Association.

The program for the Pittsburgh meetings is marked by the presence of a number of nationally known speakers, and topics of wide interest and importance. There is every evidence that the conference of 1931 will prove one of the most interesting and valuable that has yet been held.

Music Hall, a Sunday mass meeting in Soldiers Memorial Hall to be addressed by Clarence Darrow, daily 10-minute radio addresses from KDKA and numerous round table meetings for the discussion of the Negro's part in politics, the problems of unemployment, the proposed Negro youth movement and other matters.

There will be laid before the conference inspiring reports of progress. Unhappily there will also be presented reports of unjust treatment. Pittsburghers who advocate social justice and who abhor bigotry and intolerance, would do well to attend some of the sessions.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has a fine record of achievement. Its purposes are praiseworthy.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
SUN-TELEGRAPH

JUN 30 1931

Advancement of Negroes

National Association Meeting Here in Annual Conference Has Praiseworthy Aims.

There are 12,000,000 Negroes in the United States, 300,000 in Pennsylvania. It goes without saying that whatever affects the welfare of so large a section of the population is of concern to all the people.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People convened in Pittsburgh today and will be with us throughout the week. Its membership is drawn from both white and colored people and includes some of the most distinguished men and women of both races.

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N.A.A.C.P.-1931

AMERICA LABORATORY FOR RACE PROBLEM OF WORLD--DR. MILLER

Journal & Guide

Deposed Ohio State Univ. Professor Among Speakers At N. A. A. C. P. Confab

7-11-31

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—America as a laboratory for the entire world's race problems may reveal laws applying everywhere, declared Dr. Herbert Adolphus Miller deposed Ohio State University professor, who Friday night addressed a Carnegie Hall mass meeting of the 22nd Annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in session here.

Norfolk, Va.

"Almost overnight the importance and dominance of the white race in world affairs has been challenged," declared Professor Miller. "Great aggregations of colored peoples, who altogether constitute two-thirds of the human race, have suddenly projected themselves into the current of both practical politics and world attention.

"Asia with its ancient civilizations of colored people has become weary of exploitation and is throwing it off. Japan and China alone have almost as many people as the total number of whites in the world.

"The 325 million brown people of India have rallied around a spiritual program and beaten the greatest empire that was left.

Respect Will Increase

"All this makes the Negro problem in America seem insignificant and yet a laboratory experiment may reveal laws that apply to the whole universe. From now on, until the concept of race soon disappears, as I am convinced that it will, there will be a combination of influences which will interact on each other. Respect for color will increase as Asia shows its power, its virtue, and its civilization, and at the same time the adaptation of the Negro to modern life will undermine the last vestige of argument that one race is better than another.

"The problem for the Negro now is to enlarge his vision so as not to concentrate all his attention on his own woes, but to share in the great movements of the world, most of which have nothing to do with race. The Negro has already reached a point where his battle for self-respect is nearly won, and he will be lagging behind unless he struggles to get out of a rut in which he may easily find himself. The world is exceedingly interesting, and the handicaps under which the Negro has lived are the same as multitudes have had throughout history."

Roosevelt Flies To Pittsburgh

Flying from Washington Thursday afternoon in an army plane, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Governor of Porto Rico, came to Pittsburgh to address the mass meeting of the 22nd Annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. A packed church cheered his arrival.

Colonel Roosevelt urged full recognition of the Negro's contribution to American civilization in business, science and the arts and praised the loyalty of the Negro to the nation.

Colonel Roosevelt also denounced lynching, legal as well as by mobs, and said he had felt bitter shame as an American at last year's increase in number.

May Face Communism

A warning to the American people that they must do justice to the Negroes in the United States or face the spread of communist propaganda was the message delivered to the closing mass meeting Sunday by Walter White, the organization's secretary.

In Mr. White's address, which was broadcast over station KDKA, he said the only answer to the communist "counsel of despair" for American Negroes was to convince him he had a share in the future of the country. Mr. White said in part:

"The day has passed when America can any longer ignore the race question or follow a policy of laissez-faire. Today she much choose between one of two courses—either to follow and see that others follow orderly processes of the law, guaranteeing to the Negro all the rights which belong to him as a citizen and human being, or to leave the Negro open to communist propaganda.

"There is one and only one answer to this propaganda which is finding root among certain types of Negroes. That answer is for America to throw aside her indifference to the Negro's plight and to take positive action against those who deny him justice.

Scottsboro Cases

That the conviction and sentencing to death of eight Negro boys in Alabama was evidence of the continuance of "black laws" in southern states, was the statement of William Pickens, field secretary in Carnegie Music Hall.

Mr. Pickens, who had been in Alabama and interviewed the condemned boys in Kilby Prison, blamed the Communists for their political activity in the case which, he said, had created an intensely hostile sentiment and had made the task of saving the boys' lives a more difficult one.

"This Scottsboro case ought to call the world's attention to the fact that, in spite of the 14th and 15th Amendments, there are still 'black laws' in the southern states," declared Mr. Pickens. "The law making rape or attempt at rape a capital offense is in fact a 'black law.' It avoids use of the word 'black' or 'colored' simply to avoid conflict with the Constitution of the United States. It is made only to catch men in any relationship of intimacy whatsoever with white women.

"Rape in the South is continuously committed by white men against colored women, one hundred times to every one case of an attack by a colored man against a white women, we will yet wait long to hear of a single white man's being condemned to death for the most brutal attack on colored women and little girls.

Press Defender of People

That the press today was the champion and defender of the people was the statement of Robert L. Vann, editor of the Pittsburgh Courier.

"In this age of activity," said Mr. Vann, "the public press is expected not only to record current event, but to anticipate the needs and wants of the people; to defend the people against the common enemy—whether that enemy be found in the economic, political or religious world.

"The editor is not only expected to serve as a watch dog for the people, he is expected to sense the will and wishes of the people and truthfully interpret them. The acceptable editor of today is the man who measures the welfare of the public by the same yardstick with which he measures his own personal welfare.

Anti-Evolutionists Lag

Bishop E. D. W. Jones, of the A. M. E. Zion Church, Washington, D. C., declared that the Negro race in this country was "as far removed from the Scopes trial in Tennessee and the religious and educational enactments of legislatures against evolution and discoveries of science as the enlightened Englishman is far removed from the cave man."

Bishop Jones also assailed the white man's "Christianity of injustice, prejudice, hate, cold, indifferent brotherhood, war, slaughter and armed missionary invasion" as being not the Christianity of the Negro.

"Heaven and a desire to get there," he declared, "grew out of our hellish condition from inhumane tortures we hoped to be relieved from. But now our heaven is in service, duty, fighting for fellowship, manhood, honest courageous citizenship, right acting toward one another, reverence for personality."

PITTSBURGH, PA.
PRESS

JUL 3 1931

NEGROES CHEER EQUALITY PLEA BY ROOSEVELT

Porto Rican Governor Gets Big Ovation Before Speech Here

LYNCHING DENOUNCED

Race Deserves Rights as Americans, Teddy Insists

Pleading for every constitutional and human right for Negroes, and pledging his aid to obtain them, Theodore Roosevelt, governor of Porto Rico, received a tremendous ovation at last night's session of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Ebenezer Baptist Church, Wylie Avenue and Devillier's Street, was filled to capacity in spite of rain that fell for an hour while the crowd was gathering.

Governor Roosevelt had come by plane from Washington to make his only address while on a vacation from Porto Rico. His entrance was the signal for a welcome that was sincere and noisy.

It came at a moment when Bishop E. D. W. Jones of Washington was at the climax of the most dynamic address that has been heard at the conference. After the greeting to Roosevelt, the Biship finished his peroration and was given thunderous cheers.

Roosevelt Hails Progress

Colonel Roosevelt opened his address by saying the Negro race was truly American, and that its progress in 70 years epitomizes the attainment of the nation's greatness.

"The race epitomizes the spirit of advance," said Roosevelt. "In every community the Negro is playing a splendid part as a homeowner, in leading professions and in every walk of life. His advancement in literature, art and science is an achievement of which every American, regardless of color, should be enormously proud.

"America gives opportunity for cultural growth and no race has taken fuller advantage of the privilege than has the Negro.

"As a citizen he is loyal to the last degree and has proved it in every time of national stress. The thing that makes him a devoted subject is the basic principle of our government that guarantees equality in all things to every one under the flag. That he has been denied some of the basic guarantees of our government has not caused him to turn from the government.

Equal Rights Demanded

"Now we demand for the colored people absolutely equal rights with any other citizen—equal protection, equal privileges. In so demanding we are only insisting on the basic doctrine of Americanism.

"Privileges carry with them responsibilities and those who accept privileges must accept those responsibilities. The Negro has done this. His rights range from the privileges of full education to holding public office, and we should see that these are guaranteed.

Lynching Denounced

"The most shameful blot on our national life is the crime of lynching. I was bitterly ashamed to learn from records of this association that lynching has increased in the past year.

"It is the duty of every American to help wipe that crime from our national life.

"An equally dangerous and malevolent outcrop of this murder system is legal lynching through decisions in courts that are influenced by racial hatred.

"This association opens the door of opportunity to the colored race and is fighting valiantly and successfully to guarantee the race its constitutional rights. If at any time I can aid in this fight, you have only to ask, and all that I can do will be cheerfully done."

Unfairness Attacked

Bishop Jones aroused his audience to vociferous applause by his sharp attacks on unfairness to the Negro and the Negro's unfairness to himself. His speech was the most colorful and carried the most "punch" of any heard in the conference.

R. L. Vann, editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, race paper, gave an address on "The Negro Press and Race Relations."

Tonight's mass meeting will be held in Carnegie Music Hall.

N. A. A. C. P. ADOPTS "NEW MAGNA CARTA"

RESOLUTIONS OF PITTSBURGH MEET HIT AT LYNCHBURG

Journal & Guide 7-15-33

Ask Full Legal Recognition Of Civil Rights

Norfolk, Va.

NEW YORK—Resolutions declaring that the American Negro "proposes to fight for his status as a full American citizen, to put down the barbarism of lynching, to insist on justice in the courts, on the abolition of the Jim Crow car, on the legal recognition of decent mariage, and on the opposition to racial segregation," were adopted unanimously at the recent 22nd annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held at Pittsburgh June 30 to July 5.

Termed as a "new magna carta" for the Negro, a broad line of battle was laid down in the resolutions not only for emancipation of the American Negro from the evils from which he now suffers, but embracing the whole problem of color throughout the world.

Economic Co-operation

The resolutions in full read:

"There can be no doubt but that the present depression has brought the modern world face to face with the problem of practical economic reform, and a group situated like the American Negro, a little more than a generation removed from physical slavery, must of necessity feel the need of improved industrial conditions more than most folk. The American Negro still clings to the belief that just as his progress since Emancipation has been accomplished by hard work, even if poorly paid, agitation and appeal to law and order, just so, these same efforts accompanied by more intelligent political power and economic co-operation will lead eventually to complete emancipation.

"The American Negro, however, needs to guard against any idea that thoughtless content and reactionary opposition to reform movements is going to accomplish this end, As a laboring class his interests are on the whole identical with those of the white laborers. But he is able to make no thoughtful or advantageous alliance with white American labor because of its intense race prejudice, through which it has disfranchised the Negro vote and helped keep the American Negro in economic serfdom.

"Notwithstanding this, the Negro as a laboring class, refuses to surrender to the idea that the present organization of industry and distribution of wealth and income is just or proper. Under the law, the Negro proposes to fight for his status as a full American citizen, to put down the barbarism of lynching, to insist on justice in the courts, on the abolition of the Jim-Crow car, on the legal recognition of decent marriage and on opposition to racial segregation.

To Use Political Power

"Further than that, the American Negro, still believing in democracy, proposes to use his political power to break up the rule of corporate wealth through parties which refuse to regard the true interests of the mass of workers. Negroes demand representation in city councils, state legislatures and the United States Congress in order to voice their own desires and in order to work for world peace, civil liberty, insurance for age and unemployment, protection of women and children and free education. Beyond this, the Negro is going to use his vote to compel the United States Government to keep its promise to restore the independence of Haiti, to give freedom within or without the Union, to the Virgin Islands, the Philippines and Hawaii and economic justice to Cuba. The American Negro is in sympathy with the whole movement in Africa, India and the colored world looking towards independence and self-determination. The American Negro still believes in education. He protests against race discrimination in public elementary education throughout the South which is condemning him to continued ignorance; he demands better high school facilities, both North and South, and he urges Negroes still more to increase the number of young men and women who are given college education.

"All this, however, is simply to give us civil freedom, political power and intelligence, so as to help in the remaking of modern society. We stand shoulder to shoulder with those far-seeing thinkers of the world who declare that the income of the mass of people must be increased; that poverty must be abolished; that inordinate individual wealth is immoral and dangerous and that industry must, more and more in the future be a democracy and not an oligarchy."

Special Resolutions on Haiti

The Conference also adopted the following resolutions proposing practical steps for ending the American occupation of Haiti:

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Twenty-second Annual Conference assembled, wishes to appeal to the President of the United States for some immediate step to reassure the people of Haiti that the United States intends to keep its pledged word and restore Haitian independence. Recognizing all the inherent difficulties in the case, it nevertheless seems clear that while Haiti has kept its word, and lived up to all its promises, the United States, on the other hand, has been so slow and ungracious as to give the Haitians grounds to fear that the United States does not intend to surernder the administration of Haiti, to its own elected government in any reasonable time. It is unfortunate that the least suspicion of such lack of good faith should be possible and we appeal to the President of the United States for such clear word and straightforward action as will make our national honor unquestionable.

"We respectfully urge immediate fulfillment by the United States Government of all recommendations of the Forbes Commission. We further urge the appointment of a new commission, at least one member of which shall be an American Negro, to devise steps for withdrawal of all American control of Haiti prior to expiration of the present treaty in 1936, concerning the legality of which there is some grave doubt in Haiti; with the concession of one American observer in each of the services until 1936 to act in an advisory capacity, should the government of Haiti and the United States mutually deem such observers necessary."

Made Secretary

CHAS. A. SHAW, who was recently elected secretary of the Victory Life Insurance Co., by the board of directors. Prior to his connection with the Victory Life, Mr. Shaw was assistant secretary and office manager of the Standard Life Insurance Co. of Atlanta, Ga. Since March he has acted as secretary in addition to his duties as vice president.

THE N. A. A. C. P. PROGRAM

The ultimatum practically given the nation by the National Association For The Advancement of Colored People in the convention last week in Pittsburgh that it must either accept the program of the N.A.A.C.P. or Black Communism should cause the country to sit up and take notice. Certain it is that America must realize that if this is to remain a republic that Black America is going to demand its equal economic and civic place in the sun. Disfranchisement. peonage, jim-crowism, serfdom, must be blotted out by caucasian public opinion and at once or the race will be more than human if it does not yield to the blandishments of the Reds.

Washington Tribune 7/15/33

We do not believe in a Black nation within the white nation, as Dr. DuBois apparently projects. We do believe that the race must fight solidly; first of all for freedom of discrimination in employment by the government, next by the public utilities, next by corporations and chain store industries. We do not believe that the race should go into business only to capture the trade of the race. Its business must make its appeal to the entire public and it must compete with white business or it cannot prevail even in the capturing of the race's business.

Pittsburgh Courier 7/22/33

We do not believe that colored men should be elected to office only to represent colored people or solely on the basis of colored voter. They must represent the entire community in which they live and on the basis of their superior merit and ability or not at all. We do not believe that the race can go off on any of these tangents without accepting the segregated place of a permanent inferior and serf among the body politic. We do believe that the race must have color leadership and that it must fight with all its might for every right if it would be free!—New York News.

N.A.A.C.P. - 1931

THE ANSWER OF THE N. A. A. C. P.

Washington Herald

According to the secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the N. A. A. C. P. is no less militant today than it has ever been. It has not changed an iota from its spirit of uncompromising antagonism to the enemies of the Negro. The N. A. A. C. P. does not hesitate to strike and strike hard. So says Walter White, lynching investigator supreme and executive head of a great organization. We hope that these words are not mere words. We hope that the record of twenty-two years, of which we are as proud as the secretary, will continue to stand unblemished.

7-31-31

However, we reiterate that in the handling of the situation in Alabama the present administration of the N. A. A. C. P. has made many mistakes, mistakes that have given us cause to question the militancy of the association and the wisdom of its policy. And this policy, according to the letter from the secretary, seems to be first that the eight boys sentenced to electrocution must be saved at all costs, and secondly, that because the tactics of the Communists are unorthodox and maddening to those who have already condemned these boys to a "legal lynching," these Communists must be fought as enemies of the race.

We do not believe that either of these policies are fundamentally sound. A great organization working for a great race cannot afford to put individuals, no matter how sorry their plight, above the interests of the race as a whole. The N. A. A. C. P. has never before done this. Cases that have been carried to the Supreme Court of the United States by the N. A. A. C. P. and won were not important because the individuals around which the cases revolved were incidently aided, but because of the precedents which were set, and because the race as a whole gained ground in its fight against injustice and prejudice.

And so in the Scottsboro cases, as important as it may be to save the lives of these eight innocent boys, it is more important to let Alabama know well that the spirit, of which the conviction of the eight boys is but evidence, cannot go on indefinitely unchallenged by the race and nation. It is fallacious for the N. A. A. C. P. to feel that to save the boys at any cost will be a victory for the race. If these eight boys are saved and next week sixteen other boys are similarly lynched, what has been gained? If the price to be paid for the lives of these eight boys is an understanding that colored workers cannot assemble without being shot up by sheriffs, what price the victory? The issues involved in Alabama are greater than the lives of the eight boys. The N. A. A. C. P. is shortsighted when it refrains from protesting against a massacre of colored workers, because it may endanger further the lives of the eight boys.

In the second place the N. A. A. C. P. seems to be working on a definite theory that the tactics and strategy of the Communists are absolutely wrong. We are not so sure that this is true. We are not so sure that the "threats" of the Communists are "futile" or "empty." Some day when law refuses to be on the side of right, the colored man is going to be brave and sensible enough to fight in the way he is fought. And if the south is wise, it will not continue to consider the Communist threat as being empty and meaningless, as does our own N. A. A. C. P.

And even if the Communist Party has been wrong in attacking the methods of the N. A. A. C. P., the N. A. A. C. P. should look on its boasted record of twenty-two years and be big enough to refrain from slinging mud and waging a fight on the Communists on the theory that this will save the lives of eight innocent boys.

We would not see the eight boys electrocuted, but if they are, they will be martyrs in a cause most worthwhile, but which the N. A. A. C. P. seems to have lost sight of. It is senseless to waste water on a barn when a whole house is burning, for even if the barn is saved for the moment the conflagration which consumes the house will eventually get the barn too.

NEW MAGNA CARTA FOR THE NEGRO ADOPTED

Washington Herald

The Negro Proposes To Fight For His Status As Full American

7-17-31

NEW YORK.—Resolutions declaring that the American Negro 'proposes to fight for his status as a full American citizen. to put down the barbarism of lynching, to insist on justice in the courts, on the abolition of the Jim Crow car, on the legal recognition of decent marriage, and on the opposition to racial segregation," were adopted unanimously at the recent 22nd Annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held at Pittsburgh, June 30 to July 5.

Termed as a "new magna carta" for the Negro, a broad line of battle was laid down in the resolutions not only for emancipation of the American Negro from the evils from which he now suffers. but embracing the whole problem of color throughout the world.

The resolution in full read:

"There can be no doubt but that the present depression has brought the modern world face to face with the problem of practical economic reform, and a group situated like the American Negro, a little more than a generation removed from physical slavery. must of necessity feel the need of improved industrial conditions more than most folk. The American Negro still clings to the belief that just as his progress since Emancipation has been accomplished by hard work, even if poorly paid, agitation and appeal to law and order, just so, these same efforts accompanied by more intelligent political power and economic co-operation will lead eventually to complete emancipation.

"The American Negro. however, needs to guard against any idea that thoughtless content and reactionary opposition to reform movements is going to accomplish this end. As a laboring class his interests are on the whole identical with those of the white laborers. But he is able to make no thoughtful or advantageous alliance with

white American labor because of its intense race prejudice, through which it has disfranchised the Negro vote and helped keep the American Negro in economic serfdom.

Notwithstanding this, the Negro, as a laboring class, refuses to surrender to the idea that the present organization of industry and distribution of wealth and income is just or proper. Under the law, the Negro proposes to fight for his status as a full American citizen, to put down the barbarism of lynching, to insist on justice in the courts, on the abolition of the Jim-Crow car, on the legal recognition of decent marriage, and on opposition to racial segregation.

"Further than that, the American Negro, still believing in democracy, proposes to use his political power to break up the rule of corporate wealth through parties which refuse to regard the true interests of the mass of workers. Negroes demand representation in city councils, state legislatures and the United States Congress in order to voice their own desires and in order to work for world peace, civil liberty, insurance for age and sympathy with the whole movement in Africa, India and the colored world looking towards independence and self-determination. The American Negro still believes unemployment, protection of women and children and free education. Beyond this, the Negro is going to use his vote to compel the United States Government to keep its promise to restore the independence of Haiti, to give freedom within or without the Union, to the Virgin Islands, the Phillipines and Hawaii and economic justice to Cuba. The American Negro is in in education. He protests against race discrimination in public elementary education throughout the South which is condemning him to continued ignorance; he demands better high facilities, both North and South, and he urges Negroes still more to increase the number of young men and women who are given college education.

"All this, however, is simply to give us civil freedom, political power and intelligence, so as to help in the remaking of modern society. We stand shoulder to shoulder with those far-seeing thinkers of the world who declare that the income of the mass of people must be increased; that poverty must be abolished; that inordinate individual wealth is immoral and dangerous and that industry must, more and more in the future, be a democracy and not an oligarchy."

THE N. A. A. C. P. ANSWERS

The World publishes in full the answer of Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to an editorial printed in last week's issue. Our comment on this answer will be found in our editorial columns.

Washington Herald Washington, D.C. 7-31-31

Dear Sir: I have just read your editorial "Another N. A. A. C. P. Needed?" in the issue of The Washington World of July 24, which you were good enough to send me. I am certain that the World will be generous enough to give equal prominence to comment upon that editorial as it gives to criticism of the statement relative to the recent trouble at Camp Hill, Ala., made by myself as secretary of the N. A. A. C. P.

May I say first, that the writer of this editorial read into my statement considerably more than was contained in it. The N. A. A. C. P. is no less militant today than it has ever been, nor has it changed one iota from its spirit of uncompromising antagonism to the enemies of the Negro that it has had during its twenty-two years of existence. That very spirit is exemplified by the association's position in the Scottsboro cases. It would not be true to its ideals and principles did it not uncompromisingly oppose any and every thing which militates against successful defense of the nine unfortunate boys, eight of whom have been sentenced to death on a charge of which we are convinced by investigation they are innocent.

The N. A. A. C. P. does not hesitate to strike and strike hard. It does not believe, however, in a futile, childish mouthing of empty threats which can serve no purpose other than to make infinitely more difficult defense of the nine defendants. For example, in the original trials, where the odds, God knows, were great enough against the defendants, a telegram was sent to the judge threatening him personally if he did not immediately free the nine defendants. The Governor of Alabama and other officials, including the warden of the prison in which the boys are held, have been similarly threatened.

Let us sanely measure the effect of such threats. What possible good can they do? It is impossible for me to see that they can do any good at all, but, instead, can serve only to inflame still further feeling against the boys to the extent where the combination of prejudice against the boys because of the crime with which they are charged—criminal assault upon white women—plus prejudice aroused by the Communist tactics will insure their conviction at a retrial, should our appeal to the Alabama Supreme Court result in a reversal of the original trial. More, the authorities will be astute enough to keep out of the record of the retrial all the provable errors and all provable bias which would give legal grounds for further legal action. Feeling can be so inflamed by empty, bombastic threats as to insure convictions in any part of Alabama.

The N. A. A. C. P. holds no brief for the Governor of Alabama or any court official, unless that official is absolutely impartial in the matter of race. Legal cases must be tried in courts of law. It is not only futile, but criminally futile, in our opinion, to increase difficulties already great enough simply for the sake of making propaganda for Communism or the N. A. A. C. P., or any cause.

In taking this position in the Scottsboro cases, we are not, as the editorial in The World assumes, taking any position on the merits of Communism; but when the lives of nine innocent boys, however humble they may be, are gravely endangered by the Communists, the Ku Klux Klan or anybody else, the N. A. A. C. P. would be derelict in its duty to the Negro if it did not point out and oppose those dangers in the most vigorous manner possible.

May we ask that in justice not to the N. A. A. C. P. or its secretary, but in the interest of nine boys imprisoned in Alabama, that The Washington World make public not only this statement in answer to its editorial, but that it, during the progress of these cases, refrain from taking any action which may help to insure the electrocution of the nine lads.

Sincerely yours,
WALTER WHITE, Secretary
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

ANOTHER N. A. A. C. P. NEEDED?

Washington World

Race conflicts have flared up in Alabama. Riots are in the making. Sheriffs and deputy sheriffs are accused of shooting up colored meetings to prevent protests against the "legal lynching" of the eight convicted boys of Scottsboro. Blood is flowing in Alabama. White blood and black blood. And all because the colored people dare raise their voices in protest against a heinous crime about to be committed.

The condemning of the white race-mad South for its attitude towards the Negro is again in order, but such scoring is so hackneyed and so ineffective that we refrain. Words can never change such inhuman brutes. Reason is wasted on such short-sighted ignoramuses. One drop of blood is a greater argument than ten editorials and when bullets are answered with bullets the South will learn that its program of oppression and injustice cannot go on forever unchallenged.

7-24-31 Washington, D.C.

But what is more to the point is the attitude that is being taken by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People under the administration of its secretary, Walter White. The secretary is reported to have said in a statement, "The N. A. A. C. P. has feared trouble would result from the campaign of bombastic and empty threats by Communists and fears further trouble if threats are continued." It is a different organization from the once militant N. A. A. C. P. that was wont to put the interests of the Negro above any other consideration. It is a new organization that has no word of condemnation for an illegal shooting match staged by officers supposed to represent law and order. It is a traitorous clique that uses a tragic massacre of colored workers to malign an organization that is fighting in its way for the release of the Scottsboro boys and has actually done more for them.

The N. A. A. C. P. is riding for a fall. If the directors of the association have decided that its main purpose is to keep Negroes from becoming Communists, then the public has a right to know this. And if it gets support under this flag, so well and good. But if it is really fighting all the enemies of the race, it cannot go to those enemies and tell them in effect that it will not raise its voice too loud in protest if a few radicals, colored and white, are killed. For this is the effect of the statements that have been made ever since the N. A. A. C. P. started its fight for the Scottsboro boys. It has repeatedly published statements that if the Communists were allowed to defend the boys, riots would result. And when a massacre does occur, its only comment is "I told you so."

The spirit of the N. A. A. C. P. seems to be changed. The association has done a great deal of good in the past. It has been our leading organ for fighting our enemies. But it has outlived its usefulness if it now feels that fighting the spread of communism is more important than fighting white Southerners who will lynch, massacre and slaughter and expect to get away with it.

N.A.A.C.P. - 1931

FORMER MISSOURI BOY IS DESIGNER OF CHRISTMAS SEAL

ST. LOUIS BOY DESIGNS N. A. A. C. P. XMAS SEAL

NEW YORK, (Special to The Call) —A former Missouri boy who has made good in the big city is the designer of the popular NAACP Christmas seal, which went on sale this week all over the United States.

Elmer Simms Campbell, prize winner in St. Louis several years ago in art competition, who studied in Chicago and has resided for the past few years in New York, has executed a striking seal for the NAACP. It depicts in a sharp black silhouette the virile figure of a man who is holding aloft the chains which formerly bound him. The silhouette is on a background of bright Christmas green and the whole seal bears the simple message, "For Justice."

Mr. Campbell's work has appeared in Life, Judge, College Humor, Ballyhoo, The Chicagoan and other periodicals. A number of German and English magazines have reproduced his illustrations.

The seals are sold each year by the NAACP to help along its work. They are one cent each and come bound in books of 200. Any quantity large or small, may be purchased. They make an attractive decoration for gifts, packages, letters, greeting cards and holiday season invitations. They may be had from the local NAACP branch, from Mrs. M. T. Garrison, Box 364, Gary, W. Va., or directly from the National office, 69 Fifth avenue, New York, N. Y. Roy Wilkins, formerly of The Call staff is in charge of the sale from the National office.

THE SEAL

Special To The Argus

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—A former St. Louis boy who has made good in the big city is the designer this year of the popular N. A. A. C. P. Christmas seal, which went on sale this week all over the United States.

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OUR ETERNAL VIGILANTE

FOR over twenty years the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been the watchdog over the rights of colored folk and a fighter for the inalienable rights of all citizens in this country. With limited means, but a commanding program and wise leadership, it has fought disfranchisement, residential segregation and discrimination cases of all kinds. For most of its life it has been the only organization militantly interested and able to wage a telling battle from local courts to the highest tribunal in the land.

In recent years the Association has continued its fight where it has considered there was most to gain; but at the same time new agencies have come into the field and some with more spectacular trappings than the N. A. A. C. P. In the case of the Scottsboro boys, it was especially noted that certain Communist-sponsored organizations had more of a "do-or-die" attitude than the N. A. A. C. P., and ever since people have been wondering if the Association is lying down on its job, if it is leaving the paths of vigorous militantism, and if its leadership has succumbed to "pink tea and caviar."

William N. Jones, columnist on our contemporary, the *Afro-American*, has recently taken the Association to task on these grounds. "Perhaps," he writes, "it is because this organization has always loomed in my imagination as the most fearless, the most outspoken and the most uncompromising champion of colored folk that America has produced. Somehow I have always connected its founding with the spirit of John Brown and of such unequivocating souls as Garrison and Douglass. It has stood to me like a guiding star of rugged dependability, for right by evolution if possible, but by revolution, if need be. And now several things have happened to make it necessary for me to make a re-evaluation and frankly I am not certain just how I feel about it all."

We do not believe that the N. A. A. C. P. intends to be any less militant than it has been in the past, we do not think its leadership has become flabby; but we know, as Secretary Walter White points out to Mr. Jones, that the Association cannot hope with its annual budget of $60,000 to address itself to every cause that needs assistance and neither can it always keep its branches as virile as it would like. Indeed, the majority of us, while we feel the need of a champion of our rights, seldom feel the need of supporting financially such a champion.

In regards to the activities of the International Labor Defense and the N. A. A. C. P., we think that the latter organization, with its hands full, has kept itself from duplicating efforts that are being made by others, and knowing the desire of the I. L. D. for publicity in its own right, it has not gone into a case like Yuel Lee's to arouse bickering between the two organizations where there should be undivided assault on wrong.

From another aspect, the N. A. A. C. P. has rightfully borne in mind that the Negro is a minority group definitely marked by nature, and that every inch of ground secured must be actual gain, and not just a temporary transfer which may rebound to the detriment of the race or which will alienate militant liberal minds from the Negro's cause. Some other militants are not as careful of the effect of their tactics, and they proclaim for a revolutionary program. These, if the worst comes, can easily leave their present associations, lose themselves among the masses of white men and live the rest of their days in comfort and peace. With the Negro it is different; he has to be a Negro and bear the brunt of whatever is credited to Negroes.

On one point, however, we agree with Mr. Jones. We, too, do not think that the N. A. A. C. P. has sold itself enough to the masses of the people. It has not caught their imagination, it has not made them feel enough that it is truly for the rank and file, and willing to rub shoulders with them. Somewhere, somehow, the very intellectual qualities which make its officers respected by men of affairs in the nation, must be translated to the man in the street so that he too will respect them and evaluate fully the inestimable work they are doing and their sincerity.

PAY FOR A MEMBERSHIP

Every colored person in Chicago should aid and assist in the drive that the National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People that is now being launched. This organization should be maintained and supported by those it seeks to aid and should not be dependent upon the charity of benevolent and well disposed white people. The colored people pay for their own pleasure and they should pay for the battle being waged to solve their problems. The National Association has stood on the front lines of warfare for the last twenty years and has won many for-reaching and signal victories. It is respected by whites and feared by recalcitrants who thrive off of injustice and exploitation. The National Association for the Advancement Of Colored People is a virile, active force vitiating the iniquitous attempts to crucify the American colored man upon the cross of racial hatred. The effects of its great campaign against Judge Parker, the rabid southerner who was appointed to the Supreme Court bench by President Hoover, are still being felt. The Senate refused to confirm the appointment because of the pressure made upon the senators by the

N. A. A. C. P. Last week, ex-Senator Baird running for Governor of New Jersey was defeated because of the stand he took in the matter. The National Association is carrying on manfully and it behooves colored people with red blood to carry on with it. Pay for your membership it will serve you well.

White Alabama Clergyman Joins War On Prejudice

Courier 12-5-31
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Albert E. Barrett, native of Alabama, professor of literature and history of the Bible at Scarritt Collegfe, Nashville, Tenn., has sent his check for $2.50 covering membership in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and subscription to the Crisis. In a letter enclosing his check he writes to Walter White, N. A. A. C. P. secretary:

"I thank you for your letter and the folder, giving the full information regarding the Scottsboro case. The position you take in the matter is legitimate and I most heartily commend it. At a later date it will be my pleasure to make some small contribution to the expense fund for the case.

"Attached is my check for $2.50 which your pamphlet states will enroll me as a member of the N. A. A. C. P. and entitled me to a subscription to the Crisis.

"You may be interested to know that I am an Alabamian and a minister in the Southern Methodist Church. I have never shared the attitudes toward the Negro that are regarded as typically 'Southern' and I like to feel that there increasingly a thorough going repudiation of that attitude among the discerning leadership of our section."

N. A. A. C. P. — 1931.

Tells N. A. A. C. P. Folk That Future Is What Our Group Makes It

By JULIA B. JONES
[Special to The Chicago Defender]

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 9.—"White people of the North have practically deserted the Negro. From this time on anything done for the Negro must be done by himself."

Thus spake Clarence Darrow at the closing sesison Sunday afternoon of the 22d annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The meeting was held in Soldiers and Sailors Memorial hall.

Defender

More than seven thousand white and Colored persons made up the audience that packed the main floor and balcony to hear the noted lawyer and member of the board of directors of the association.

7-11-31

Chicago, Ill

Mr. Darrow's speech was typically frank and courageous. He stressed the fact that a large part of the Negro's misfortunes can be cured by himself; that the Negro must no longer rely on the white man or the heavens opening.

The celebrated Chicagoan was preceded by J. E. Spingarn of New York, president of the association, who gave an interesting personal account of his work with the association and the broad program of defense it has waged for the past 21 years, and Walter E. White, secretary, who related recent achievements of the organization. The session was presided over by Mrs. Daisy Lampkin regional secretary, and broadcast over KDKA, pioneer broadcasting station of the world.

The meeting marked the end of one of the most important and valuable conferences in the history of the association. Sweltering in the intense heat that enveloped the city the entire week, the delegates and visitors daily crowded their way into the Ebenezer and Warren churches to hear the noted speakers and take part in the various discussions. The speakers were equally enthusiastic, for they soared to oratorical heights in expressing superior thought on most important subjects.

Wednesday night's session was featured by addresses by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Charlotte Hawkins Brown of Sedalia, N. C., and Fred L. Brownlee, secretary of the American Missionary association of New York.

Dr. DuBois spoke on "The Negro's Economic Future." He proposed a trained "economic general staff" for Negroes which would help them to organize their buying power. This staff, to be trained by schools and universities, would not only teach the masses of Negroes to buy co-operatively, said Mr. DuBois, but might work out a plan of economic independence for them.

Mrs. Brown caused quite a stir when she emphatically declared that Negro women are demanding respect for their judgment and intelligence.

"The Negro woman in America asks not charity, but an equal opportunity with all others for education and careers," declared Mrs. Brown. She also scored the practice of southern newspapers in denying to Negro women the titles of "Miss" and "Mrs."

Dr. Brownlee, who spoke in the place of Heywood Broun of New York, gave a fine but rather lengthy discourse.

Teddy Roosevelt Speaks

Thursday night's session was featured by the appearance of Theodore Roosevelt Jr., governor of Porto Rico, who arrived by airplane from Washington late in the afternoon. Mr. Roosevelt, tanned from Porto Rico sun, was given a great ovation. He said he did not come to make a political speech or as a politician. "I am here because I am your friend and interested in your problems." His talk was short.

Bishop E. D. W. Jones of the A. M. E. Zion church, rose in heated defense of the statement that $60,000,000 spent in buying and maintaining churches was an extravagant expenditure.

Attorney Robert L. Vann gave an interesting discourse on the "Negro Press and Race Relations."

George Garner Triumphs

George Garner, tenor, of Chicago crowned himself with glory Friday evening in Carnegie Music hall. He sang "Vesti La Guibla" from "Pagliacci," and a group of American Negro spirituals. William Pickens discussed the Scottsboro cases and Dr. Herbert A. Miller, professor of sociology, gave rare scientific facts on "The Larger Race Problem."

"Almost overnight the importaence and dominance of the white race in world affairs has been challenged," declared Professor Miller. "Great aggregations of colored peoples, who altogether constitute two-thirds of the human race, have suddenly projected themselves into the current of both practical politics and world attention.

"Asia, with its ancient civilization of colored people, has become weary of exploitation and is throwing it off. Japan and China alone have almost as many people as the total number of whites in the world.

"The 325,000,000 brown people of India have rallied around a spiritual program and beaten the greatest empire that was left.

"All this makes the Negro problem in America seem insignificant, and yet a laboratory experiment may reveal laws that apply to the whole universe. From now on until the concept of race soon disappears, as I am convinced that it will, there will be a combination of influences which will interact on each other. Respect for color will increase as Asia shows its power, its virtue and its civilization, and at the same time the adaptation of the Negro to modern life will undermine the last vestige of argument that one race is better than another.

"The problem for the Negro now is to enlarge his vision so as not to concentrate all his attention on his own woes, but to share in the great movements of the world, most of which have nothing to do with race. The Negro has already reached a point where his battle for self-respect is nearly won, and he will be lagging behind unless he struggles to get out of a rut in which he may easily find himself. The world is exceedingly interesting, and the handicaps under which the Negro has lived are the same as multitudes have had throughout history."

Mr. Garner was accompanied at the piano by his wife, Mrs. Netta Paullyn Garner.

Local communists present attempted to make a statement at the conclusion of Mr. Pickens' address, but were silenced by the clever attitude of Arthur Spingarn of New York, who was presiding. Similar attempts were made at the Sunday afternoon meeting, when J. E. Spingarn declared that he doubted very much that the communists were free of race prejudice. Mumblings and disturbing murmurs were quickly silenced by ushers.

Discussions

One of the most interesting discussions was the "Work of the N. A. A. C. P. in the Courts" in which many local attorneys took part. Another, "The N. A. A. C. P. in Politics."

Many Visitors

Visitors arriving after Tuesday's registration were Rev. A. Wayman Ward and Nathan Braschear, Chicago; Noah J. Williams, Saginaw, Mich.; Miss Jessie Fauset, New York; Mrs. Hattie Whyte, Farrell, Pa.; Mrs. Sara Edwards, Youngstown, Ohio; Misses Vactor, Canonsburg; Mrs. Sylvia Thomas, New York; Mrs. Mary L. Sneed, Zanesville, Ohio; Mrs. Rhoad Harris, Pasadena, Calif.; Mrs. Jane Hale, Zanesville, Ohio; Attorney Justin Carter, Reading, Pa.; Lulu Johnson, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mrs. Anna Mayo, New Kensington, Pa.; Miss Helen Smith, Memphis; Miss Sadie Samuels, Cincinnati; C. I. Moat, Media, Pa.; Miss Marybelle Millen, Lancaster, Pa.; Dr. Henry Owens, Monessen, Pa.; Mrs. Ida Postles, Detroit; Rev. Bernard Ross, Farrell, Pa.; Miss Eliabzeth Richards, Cleveland; Rev. J. M. Howard, Toledo; F. E. Henry, New York; Rev. N. H. ardwick, Crestline, Ohio; Dr. Charles Dudley, Chicago; Clarence Bush, Mrs. Eva Brown, Canonsburg; Attorney and Mrs. Artee Fleming and daughter Doris, Akron, Ohio; Dr. H. C. Edwars, New Kensington, Pa.; C. W. Boyd, Charleston, W. Va.; Rev. H. Franklin Bray, Idlewild, Mich.; Mrs. Sadie Cole, Los Angeles; Mrs. Maud B. Coleman, Harrisburg, Pa.; Juanita Hubbard, Scranton, Pa.; Mrs. Paul Irwin, Toledo; Rev. Herbert A. Green, Johnstown; Charles and Jesse Dickinson, Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Gerald Allen, Baltimore, and Mrs. Mary Jefferson Reynolds, Columbus, Ohio.

Interracial Co-operation

Through the courtesy of the pastors and congregations of several local white and Colored churches, representatives of the N. A. A. C. P. spoke on the race question and the work of the association Sunday morning as follows: Moses L. Walker, Shiloh Baptist church; William Pickens, St. Luke's Lutheran church; Mrs. S. Joe Brown of Des Moines St. James A. M. E. church; Emmer Lancaster, Akron Mount Zion Baptist church; Dr. T. A. Curtis, St. Louis Bethel A. M. E.; Harry E. Davis, Cleveland Park Pr. A. M. E.; Charles E. Dickinson, Columbus Macedonia Baptist; Isadore Martin, Philadelphia Avery Memorial A. M. E. Zion; Robert Bagnall, the Church of the Holy Cross; Rev. S. A. Brown, Cincinnati Metropolitan Baptist; Arthur B. Spingarn, Ebenezer Baptist; A. S. Pinkett, Washington Carron St. Baptist, and Roy Wilkins, Rodman St. Baptist.

SIDELIGHTS

President Hoover and Governor Gifford Pinchot sent greetings to the N. A. A. C. P. Governor Pinchot expressed his regret at not being able to attend and pledging the association his support. President Hoover said: "Every citizen is entitled to the full protection of the law and to absolute justice. To make this ideal an actuality is one of my strongest aspirations."

Clarence Darrow said: "In spite of the heaviest handicaps that have ever been put upon man, the Negro is making his way. In organizing your association you should have called it the National Association for the Advancement of White People, for they are the ones who need it." He urged the use of the ballot and warned against the traditional Negro politician who sells the Negroes' votes to the whites for an office.

The "Red" warning was voiced Sunday afternoon when Walter E. White declared that unless justice is done communism will spread through the Race.

William Pickens' full-toned laugh came over KDKA better than Darrow's speech.

Richetta G. Randolph, clerk of the conference, was certainly busy, but she found time to smile.

James R. Williams, the general local chairman, worked hard and long for the success of the meeting. And little Jeanne Scott deserves a word.

Nahun Braschear of Chicago came in and went out—just like that.

Delegates and visitors to the annual conference of the N. A. A. C. P. here last week were royally entertained. The local entertainment committee, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Henry H. Kennedy, provided the proper recreation after the rather weighty sessions. The popular Matrons and Maids were hostesses to an informal buffet supper at the residence of Mrs. W. Roderick Brown Thursday evening. This started the social ball rolling for the adults, the young set having been entertained at a tea dance in the parish house earlier in the evening. At the latter affair, Miss Virginia Craft, crowned "Miss Pennsylvania," through her triumph over all contestants in the state's recent popularity contest, was guest of honor.

The Matrons and Maids affair was enjoyable. The guests were the officials of the association and distinguished visitors. Mrs. Frances Brown-Stewart, president of the club, received, assisted by the Misses Aileen Eckstein, Mary Taylor, Bernice Leftridge, Marie Kinner; Mesdames Julia B. Jones, A. N. Levy, I. C. Honesty, W. Roderick Brown, R. L. Vann, Lawrence Downing, George Gould, Ira F. Lewis and Nelson Biggs.

Friday afternoon the Y. W. C. A. was hostess to tea and at midnight a floor show was given at the Pythian temple by high school boys and girls trained by Prof. Karl Heinrich. Saturday a sightseeing trip ended with luncheon at Phil's place.

The Robert H. Terrell Law club entertained the visiting lawyers with dinner at Phil's place Friday evening.

Mrs. Aubor of Squirrel Hill was hostess at an interracial tea Sunday evening following the meeting at Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial hall.

At the cabaret the dignitaries put their dignity under the table and evidently had a grand and glorious time.

Miss Mary Bailey, secretary to Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, has a lovely voice.

James Weldon Johnson was not present, but his name was mentioned at every session.

The next annual conference is in Washington, D. C. Invitations were extended by Idlewild, Omaha and St. Louis.

The Pittsburgh convention committee was heartily congratulated by the conference officials and delegates.

Daisy Lampkin shone, as usual. She has made a record as regional secretary of the association. She has raised almost $150,000 in 10 months in membership campaigns.

Somebody always spoils the party, at the least the complete success of the floor show staged for the N. A. A. C. P. was marred by the intervention of youthful bandits. While the snappy, youthful chorus of young debs were performing their last number to the pleasure of hundreds of guests thieves broke into the dressing room and stole practically all of the wearing apparel of the group. Coats, dresses, shoes and dainty silken undies were taken, leaving a much undressed and chagrined chorus.

The committee in charge called police, but to date no trace of the missing garments have been found. The victims are quite indignant and are demanding that the local committee replace their losses.

NOW WE KNOW IT'S SO

THE convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People met in Pittsburgh, and if it had done nothing more than make it possible for Pittsburgh and its entire radio audience to hear Clarence Darrow, its meeting would have been a huge success.

The noted criminal lawyer stood before an audience of 2,500 people who could see and hear him and KDKA gave him an additional audience of thousands and thousands—no one knows how many. Mr. Darrow talked to Negroes about Negroes and he talked to white people about white people. He talked plainly and expressed himself bluntly.

He told the Negroes that the white people, North and South, are through helping the black man. He told the Negroes that their greatest weapon is the ballot. He told them that their greatest help was self-help. He illustrated. He told how the state of West Virginia was made Republican or Democratic as the Negro vote willed it. The same thing was said of Kentucky, Indiana and, to some extent, the state of New York. Mr. Darrow told Negroes plainly that they have within their grasp political power to make themselves felt even in the White House.

Mr. Darrow told Negroes that they were first in a few things, but last in almost everything. They were first to be sent front in the army and last to be recognized for their service. They were last to be hired as a workman and the first to be fired. He told them if God intended to help them He would not have cursed them. He told Negroes to stop selling themselves to leaders who would betray them into the hands of white enemies. He told the white people in so many words to stop kidding Negroes about equality before the law, justice in the courts and such other bunk—when, as a matter of fact, they give the Negro neither equality before the law nor justice in the courts. He told the Negroes that art and science know no color; that there is no such thing as a black art or white science. The philosophy of Mr. Darrow fell upon attentive ears. He was witty and at times his remarks bristled with satire and irony, but through it all his suggestions were timely and his advice to Negroes decidedly good.

But Mr. Darrow did not tell Negroes many new things. The same advice given by Mr. Darrow was given by Fred Douglass years and years ago. It was given by Booker Washington when he lived. It has been given by DuBois time and time again. It has been given through the columns of the Negro press ever since the first Negro newspaper came upon the scene. Negroes have known, so far as advice is concerned, for many, many years nearly everything that Mr. Darrow told them in Pittsburgh. But Negroes have a peculiar memory. They remember good advice, but they forget to use it. They remember sacrifices made on the battlefields, but they forget to exact any recognition for those sacrifices. Negroes remember the days of slavery, but they forget to exact a belated compensation for the hundreds of years of free toil donated toward the clearing of the forests and the building of the industries at a time when the country was young and poor. The Negro remembers that God helps him who helps himself, but he forgets to help himself. The Negro knows, and has known for years, that the white people, North and South, have long since decided to withdraw any substantial assistance tending to make the Negro economically independent in this country. The Negro remembers all these things, but the truth of them he has either doubted or ignored.

But now that Mr. Darrow, the great criminal lawyer and courageous white man, has repeated them, these time-worn truths which they, themselves, have long since known, they become new truths with new meanings and the Negro is perhaps ready to admit that what Mr. Darrow says is so. In short, it is so now because a white man has said it is so.

COMMUNISM AND THE NEGRO

The warning to America, given by Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at the Annual Conference which has just ended in Pittsburgh, that Communism will make inroads in the ranks of colored people unless a greater measure of justice is meted out to them by the United States Government, is most timely. And in the midst of an unwise and losing fight with the Communists over the defense of the Scottsboro boys, no one is better qualified to speak than Walter White.

The truth is that no matter how much we may disagree with principles of government as sponsored by the Communists, the fact remains that they have a most effective organization; that they are able to get certain results, and that the results which they do get are immediately beneficial to the race. The Scottsboro case is a good example of how they work. There is little doubt that the publicity put out by the International Labor Defense has done more than anything else to arouse the Nation to the infamous crime about to be committed in Alabama. When the lives of eight innocent colored boys are at stake it is futile to tell the colored people that it is better to let them die than that the Communist be able to put another feather in their caps and hasten by so much the remotely possible day when Communism will rule the world. When a man is hungry, very hungry, it is nonsensical to suggest to him that he have his bread analyzed to determine its chemical content.

More justice must be given the Negro in America by the Government which considers itself the best in the world, and that justice must be of a practical kind that men can see and feel, or surely if slowly the colored man will turn to what we now consider the damnable perdition of Bolshevism.

An Economic General Staff

IN his address before the 22nd Annual Convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Pittsburgh recently, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois urged among other things the creation of an "Economic General Staff" for the purpose of evolving a plan looking toward the economic independence of our group. He would teach the race not only to buy cooperatively, but become producers in our great industrial process.

As to unifying the buying power of our group, efforts along this line are already under way under the very able leadership of Alson Holsey and he, together with his associates, has a record of achievements in this field which would be difficult to equal by any other group in the short period of time over which he has been working. It seems to us that our best interests would be served by cooperating with Mr. Holsey rather than initiating new efforts along similar lines.

It is true that we are deplorably weak in the productive field considered from a point of view of cooperative effort.. Perhaps our greatest productivity lies in the field of agriculture and even here we are not working along cooperative lines. This is a weakness which confronts not only our group but the major group as well. Organizing farmers appears to be no easy task. In the strictly industrial field we are simply thrown in here and there as workers rather than as organized producers. Here our greatest weakness is in the lack of capital rather than the required genius. If Dr. DuBois can point out the way to secure the necessary capital the genius will be forthcoming and the cooperative spirit can be easily developed.

NORDIC TEACHER JOINS N. A. A. C. P.

New York City.—Albert E. Barrett, native of Alabama, professor of literature and history of the Bible at Scarritt College, Nashville, Tenn., has sent his check for $2.50 covering membership in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and subscription to the Crisis. In a letter enclosing his check he writes to Walter White, N. A. A. C. P. secretary:

"I thank you for your letter and the folder giving the full information regarding the Scottboro Case. The position you take in the matter is legitimate and I most heartily commend it. At a later date it will be my pleasure to make some small contribution to the expense fund for the case.

"Attached is my check for $2.50 which, your pamphlet states, will enroll me as a member of the N. A. A. C. P. and entitle me to a subscription to the Crisis.

"You may be interested to know that I am an Alabamian and a minister in the Southern Methodist Church. I have never shared the attitudes toward the Negro that are regarded as typically 'Southern' and I like to feel that there is increasingly a thoroughgoing repudiation of that attitude among the discerning leadership of our section."

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

National Organization-1931.

National Alliance of Postal Employes

Melvin Diggs Will Attend Postal Mee

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

The bi-ennial convention of the National Alliance of Postal Employes meets in Pittsburgh, Pa., July 14-18 Eighteen years of successful operation makes a bulwark for the Negro postal worker in this organization. It has an enviable record of adjudication of cases arising from discriminatory practices and has also actively engaged in securing about fifty-five supervisory positions for colored men in the post offices throughout the country.

An assistant chief clerk at large in the office of the second assistant postmaster general, a superintendent of a carrier station with fourteen employes at Cincinnati, a superintendent with two employes at St. Louis and the assistant superintendent of Armour Station, Chicago, one of the greatest financial stations of the country is marked among the achievements of this organization. The 27,000 Negro postal employes with annual income of $40,000,000 is a great potential economic force if properly organized.

Melvin E. Diggs will represent the Norfolk branch as delegate and Jerry O. Gilliam, candidate for national vice president, will also attend the convention.

Roy O. Wilhoit of St. Louis, Mo., is national president and Joseph B. Brown, Jr., of St. Louis is Editor of The Postal Alliance, official organ, which has made a unique record among Negro fraternals.

POSTAL ALLIANCE IN ANNUAL MEET

Argus

Many Members Go To National Gathering In Pittsburgh. St. Louisans Attending

7-17-31
St. Louis, Mo.

The St. Louis Branch, National Alliance of Postal Employes held a gala meeting Sunday, July 12, at the Peoples Finance Building entertaining about 30 visitors who were enroute to the bi-ennial convention of that organization, which convened in Pittsburgh, Pa., July 14. The visitors were from all sections of the south, southwest and far west, two being from Oakland, California.

Mr. Edw. L. Keene, the local president of the Alliance had spared no pains to make the men welcome and to "show them how St. Louis does it." Mr. Keene takes great delight in being able to present the foremost Branch of the Alliance in action, and visitors are always welcome at the meetings on the second Sunday each month.

Mr. A. A. Sims furnished a musical program with his concert band and this feature was appreciated by all. Among the vistors was Mr. Jose Sherwood on St. Paul, a native St. Louisan, and Mr. R. E. L. Hutton, Treasurer, of Oakland, Calif. Three pullman car loads entrained for Pittsburgh over the Pennsylvania at 12:00 p. m. Messrs. N. F. Slaughter and E. R. Bryson represent the local branch as delegates at the Convention, Mr. L. F. Ford is District President, and St. Louis boasts of the national offices of President and Editor. Mr. Roy O. Wilhoit, being National President, and Mr. Joseph B. Brown Jr., being the Editor of The Postal Alliance. The Woman's Auxiliary also meets in Pittsburgh in Convention and Mrs. Geo. H. Freeman, local president will represent St. Louis.

Notables Attend P.O. Clerks Meet

Ohio-American
Baltimore, Md.

PITTSBURGH.—Senator James J. Davis and Arch Coleman, First Assistant Postmaster General, flew from Washington to attend the sixth biennial session of the National Alliance of Postal Employes in session here last week.

Greetings and praise from Postmaster Genearl Walter F. Brown, W. M. Mooney, postmaster at Washington and Governor Gifford Pinchot were heard. Mr. Mooney, in his message, said:

"A survey of colored personnel of the Washington office reveals out of 1,800 employees. 474 colored clerks and carriers, 41 colored special clerks and 110 colored special delivery messengers, a rather high percentage in comparison with other offices of its size.

"The personnel consists of a high grade of individuals. I have just signed a recommendation for promotion of 24 clerks of the highest automatic scale to the special clerk grade, six of whom were colored. It will be my pleasure and duty to continue to recognize efficiency in connection with the colored employees of the Washington office."

POSTAL MEN ASK GOV. TO DROP PHOTO RULE

Afro-American
7-25-31
Baltimore, Md.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—A resolution protesting against the use of photographs by the U. S. Civil Service Commission in connection with Post Office appointments was unanimously passed here at the sixth biennial session of the National Alliance of Postal Employees which closed here last week.

The use of photographs, which the alliance resolution declared to have operated to keep efficient colored men out of the service, was supplemented some time ago with the use of fingerprints. The alliance is not opposed to the use of fingerprints and the resolution called upon the government to limit the Civil Service Commission to this latter as means of identification.

Postmaster General Walter F. Brown, white, and Governor Pinchot were not present, but were represented at the meeting. Senator James J. Davis and First Assistant Postmaster General Arch Coleman flew from Washington to attend. Both of the officials lauded Herbert Hoover. "There is no man," said the Senator, "with larger heart, striving to do more for our people than Herbert Hoover."

The next session of the alliance will be held in Toledo, Ohio, next August.

AGAINST USE OF PHOTO

FOR CIVIL SERVICE JOBS — NATIONAL POSTAL ALLIANCE PROTEST THE PRACTICE OF FFEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—CALLS ON FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO STOP IT

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 23, 1931—A resolution protesting against the use of photographs by the U. S. Civil Service Commission in connection with Post Office appointments was unanimously passed here at the sixth biennial session of the National Alliance of Postal Employees which closed here last week.

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The next session of the alliance will be held in Toledo, Ohio, next August.

SENATOR DAVIS ADDRESSES POSTAL WORKERS

Herald-Commonwealth

FORMER SECRETARY OF LABOR FLIES TO PITTSBURGH TO ADDRESS CLOSED NATIONAL COLORED POSTAL ALLIANCE

Baltimore, Md.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., (CNS)—The sixth biennial session of the National Alliance of Postal Employes was held here last week. 7-25-31

Senator James W. Davis, of Pennsylvania, and Arch Coleman, First Assistant Postmaster General, flew from Washington by airplane for the opening meeing on Wednesday, returning immediately afterwards.

In urgnig members of the organization to higher service, Senator Davis paid tribute to he character of governmental service rendered by President Hoover in a time of serious economic crisis.

"From the President to the humblest worker in governmental service," he said, "we must think what to do for the man farthest down. There is no man, wih larger heart striving to do more for our people than Herbert Hoover. If you men of the Postoffice Department will strive to give, likewise, a greater and better service to the people of the United States, the Nation, thru Congress. will show appreciation of your work."

Greetings from Postmaster General Walter F. Brown were brought by Mr. Coleman while those of Gov. Pinchot were extended by Charles C. McGovern, county commissioner. A letter from W. M. Mooney, postmaster at Washington, was read to the convention, and ordered printed for general distribution.

Mr. Mooney said: "There could be no better example of high principles and splendid manhood than that displayed by the president of the Washingon branch of your organizaion, James V. Stevenson. He has been of invaluable help to me in carrying out some ideas I have tried and put into practice for the betterment of conditions in connection with some of the colored employes of the Washington office which have proved successful.

"A survey of colored personnel of the Washington office reveals out of 1,800 employes, 474 colored clerks and carriers, 41 colored special clerks, and 110 colored special delivery messengers, a rather percentage in comparison with other offices of its size. The personne consists of a high grade of individuals. I have just signed a recommendation for promotion of 24 clerks of the highest automatic scale to the special clerk grade, six of whom were colored. It will be my pleasure and duty to continue to recognize efficiency in connecion with the colored employes of the Washington office."

National Organization – 1931

TAILORS OPEN MONDAY

DAYS' CONVENTION AT ZION CHURCH—JACKSON TO SPEAK

8-1-31

The National Association Negro Tailors, Designers, Dressmakers, Cleaners, Pressers and Dyers has its convention, Aug. 3, 4 and 5, 1931 in Columbus Ave. Zion Church. Jas. A. Jackson of the Dept. of Commerce will be a speaker Monday night, Aug. 3 at 8.30 at the 12th Annual session. Mr. Jackson is nationally known as a business organizer.

Wm. S. Sparrow has made elaborate arrangements to have a packed house and our business folks on the platform.

Boston Mass

"Bill" is chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the 3 days' convention and president of local No. 6 of the National Association of Colored Tailors.

There will be a big fashion show and dance reception and revue in Ambassador Palace, 12 Berkeley Street, Wednesday night.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY OF WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. DONATES CAMEL CIGARETTES FOR TAILORS AND DRESSMAKERS SMOKER

At the request of Mr. M. K. Tyson, Executive Secretary of The National Association of Negro Tailors, Designers, Dressmakers and Dry Cleaners, holding the twelfth annual convention in Boston, on August 3, 4 and 5, the Reynolds Tobacco Company, of Winston-Salem, N. C., has sent 5 M Camel Cigarettes, to Mr. W. S. Sparrow President of the Boston Local Exchange No. 6, for the benefit of a Smoker to be staged in Boston, on the night of August 4. Despite the business depression the convention will have more business to handle at this assembly than heretofore. Many delegates are expected to attend from all parts of the country. No forecast as to where the next national convention will be held.

NATL. TAILORS HOLD MEETING

8-8-31

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 5.—(ANP)—The Annual convention of the National Negro Tailors, Designers, Dressmakers, Cleaners, and Dyers will convene in Boston, Massachusetts, August 3rd, 4th and 5th, inclusive.

The organization is completing its eleventh year and includes in its membership most of the outstanding colored business men engaged in the several crafts included in the organization.

TAILORS' ASSO. AGREE ON NEW 1931 PROGRAM

Chicago Ill

Afro-American

BOSTON, Mass.—(ANP)—As a part of the work of the 12th annual convention of the National Association of Tailors, Dressmakers, Cleaners, Dyers and Designers, the delegates agreed on a program of development during the next year which included the following features:

A membership campaign with especial emphasis on cleaners and dyers.

A plan to give those men and women who have membership in the Association employment before others, or in the case of those who are not members, to such persons who have worked for members or are endorsed by them.

Baltimore Md

8-15-31

The adoption of uniform price scales.

The consideration of liability insurance and fire hazard protection.

Co-operation with industrial schools which teach the trade.

Standardization of record forms.

The delegates to the convention were welcomed to the city by Assistant Corporation Counsel James G. Wolf, representing the mayor.

One of the principal speakers on the convention program was James A. Jackson of the United States department of commerce.

A fashion show at Ambassador Palace was the attraction of the convention. It was directed by Mme. C. Frances Jones of Philadelphia.

Numerous recommendations looking toward increasing the efficiency of the craft were made. One called for the establishment of a national journal.

Carey Wheaten was elected president and M. K. Tyson, executive secretary.

TAILORS AGREE ON PROGRAM

Pittsburgh Pa

BOSTON, Aug. 13—(ANP)—As a part of the work of the twelfth annual convention of the National Association of Tailors, Dressmakers Cleaners, Dyers and Designers, the delegates agreed on a program of development during the next year which included the following features:

8-15-31

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TAILORS END CONFAB; PLAN DEVELOPMENT

St. Louis Mo.

Twelfth Annual Convention In Boston Results In A New Move For Progress Among Colored Tradesmen

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 12—(ANP)—As a part of the work of the 12th annual convention of the National Association of Tailors, Dressmakers, Cleaners, Dyers, and Designers, the delegates agreed on a program of development during the next year which included the following features:

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A plan to give those men and women who have membership in the Association employment before others, or, in the case of those who are not members, to such persons who have worked for members or are endorsed by them.

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National Organizations—1931

National Beauty Culturists' Convention.

ONE KILLED, FOUR ARE SERIOUSLY INJURED IN BEAUTICIANS' WRECK

Thomas Lewis Fatally Injuried During Sight Seeing Tour of Culturists In Session Here. Four Others In Hospital.

One man was killed and four persons seriously injured in an automobile wreck Thursday afternoon on Horseshoe Bend drive in Forest Park during the parade of the National Beauticians' convention meeting here.

The dead is Thomas Lewis, 40 years old.

The injured are Miss Ruth Wright, 36, Maples Hotel; Mrs. Clara Lucas, 34, of 14. S. Channing avenue; Julius Sanders, 16, of 1420 N. Pendleton avenue; L. C. Stevenson, 24, of 2821 Stoddard street, driver of the car. All are in City Hospital No. 2, skull fractures and broken bones being among the major injuries sustained.

The accident was said to have occurred when the car went off a sharp hill into an embankment. The driver is being held suspected of manslaughter. The automobile in the accident was a large sedan. It was demolished.

The Twelfth Session of the National Beauty Culturists' Convention convened in the city September 8-11. Members of the trade were present from all sections of the country.

Appearing on the program this year for special talks and addresses were Hon. James A. Jackson, Business Specialist, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., T. J. Johnson, Publisher, Memphis, Tenn. and Mme. T. G. Bramlette-Willis President and Founder of the Hawaiian School of Beauty Culture, Washington, D. C.

Demonstrations in Finger Waving, Marcel Waving, and other phases of artistic hair dressing were demonstrated by delegates representing various systems, with a view to creating an improved taste in the styles and preparation of the hair for various functions.

Officers Elected

The officers elected were Mme. G. S. Morgan Young, Pres.; Mme. M. E. Malone, St. Louis, 1st Vice; Mme. Rosmond Stewart, Newark, N. J., 2nd Vice; Mme. Estelle R. Cargel, Richmond Hill, N. Y., Fin. Sec.; Mrs. Mattie Cain, Memphis, Rec. Sec.; Mme. Helen I. Coleman, New York City, Treas.; Mme. Beulah Ford, Albany, N. Y., Parli.; Mme. Alice Clark, Brooklyn, N. Y., Chaplain; Mme. Marguerite Revere, St. Louis, Inner Guard; Mme. Ruth R. Croff, Memphis, Pianist; Mr. Eugene Robinson, St. Louis, Nat. Org.

National Organization - 1931

National Equal Rights League

ANTI-LYNCHING GROUP, PRESIDENT TO CONFER

BOSTON, Nov. 28—(AP)—William Monroe Trotter, executive of the National Equal Rights League, announced today that an audience had been arranged with President Hoover for noon tomorrow on the anti-lynching, anti-segregation and anti-army discrimination issues.

Pres. Hoover Tells Equal Rights League Delegation That There Is No Segregation in U. S. Departments

Claims Whole Groups of Negro Workers Make for Greater Efficiency and That Some Would Lose Jobs if Whites Mixed in

Washington, D. C.—The 23rd annual session of the National Equal Rights League ended December 1 at the John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church, 14th and Corcoran place, Rev. H. D. Tillman, pastor, with addresses by Congressman Oscar DePriest, Bishop W. J. Walls national vice-president of the League; J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler, I. B. P. O. E. of W., and Isaac H. Nutter of Atlantic City.

Maurice W. Spencer of Washington, national president, presided. The session opened on Sunday, November 29, when the annual sermon was preached by Rev. C. C. Somerville of Portsmouth, Va., national chaplain.

The outstanding feature of the session was the calling of a delegation of twelve upon President Hoover on Monday. In this group were President Spencer, William Monroe Trotter, who was the spokesman; Rev. Hampton T. Gaskins, Mrs. Minnie Scott, Mrs. Eva Monroe, Rev. C. C. Somerville, Rev. J. H. Harrington, Capt. Thomas H. R. Clarke, Elisha Almond, Rev. A. C. Smith, J. W. M. Austin and Rev. E. L. Harrison.

Mr. Spencer introduced Mr. Trotter, after the delegation had been given a pleasan reception by the President. Mr. Trotter reminded Mr. Hoover of the 1930 audience he had granted, declaring that no action had been taken against lynching and segregation in federal departments, and spoke of the degrading and disintegrating of the 10th Calvary. He denounced the photograph requirement of the Civil Service Bureau.

Defends Segregation

President Hoover replied to Mr. Trotter, denying mistreatment of the 10th Calvary, and denied that photograph requirements worked any hardship in civil service positions. He defended segregation in federal offices, arguing that several whole groups of colored workers resulted in greater efficiency, and that some of these workers would lose their jobs if whites whites were mixed in with them. He expressed doubts that there is any real segregation and asked for details as to such conditions.

Trotter insisted that segregatoin should be done away with, even if some jobs were lost for the time being, and promised to furnish details. The President was urged to recommend anti-lynching legislation to Congress, but he declared that Congress itself should be seen on that question.

Commenting before the League on the report of the White House delegation, Prof. Kelly Miller of Howard University declared that the League is the only race body that has succeeded in getting President Hoover to talk. He told of hearing former President Coolidge promise to abolish segregation, but that the only way it is being done is by gradual elimination of colored clerks.

National officers elected for 1931-1932 are as follows: Maurice W. Spencer, Washington, president; Bishop W. J. Walls, Chicago, Rev. B. W. Swain, Louisville, Ky., and George E. Gordon, Massachusetts, vice-presidents; Elisha E. Almond, Washington, secretary; Thomas A. Johnson, Washington, assistant secretary; Wm. Monroe Trotter Boston, corresponding secretary; Rev. C. C. Williams, Massacrusetts, assistant corresponding secretary; J. W. M. Austin, Washington, treasurer; Rev. C. C. Somerville, Portsmouth, Va., chaplain T. H. R. Clarke petition commission.

MISSOURI'S BARBAROUS LYNCHING AT START OF 1931 VINDICATES COLORED ANTI-LYNCHING CONGRESS OF 1930 AND ITS DEMAND ON PRES. HOOVER FOR A FEDERAL LAW

22ND ANNUAL MEETING OF NATL. EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE AND SESSIONS OF ANTI-LYNCHING CONGRESS

National Equal Rights League In 22nd Annual Meeting Scored Hoover on Segregation and Urged Race to Fight All Proscription and Lynching

Wash, Nov. 26, 1930.—Another chapter in the battle of Colored America against lynching and federal proscription was written here by the National Colored Anti-Lynching Congress, Geo. E. Gordon of Mass., president, a delegation of five from which, with William Monroe Trotter as spokesman and M. W. Spencer as chairman, talked face to face with President Hoover in the White House on the suppression of lynching, and by the 22nd Annual Meeting of the National Equal Rights League, oldest of extant civil rights organizations, which called the Congress into being so as to have the united race bodies wait upon the President against lynching, and itself in annual address urged a united race fight on lynching and color proscription of every form.

Strong Address to the Country

The 22nd Annual Meeting of the National Equal Rights League closed a 3-days' session, two of which were given up to the Anti-Lynching Congress, with an address to the country which urged the race to organize internally to fight proscription, segregation and lynching. The resolutions, read by William Monroe Trotter of Boston, condemned the segregated trips for the Colored Gold Star Mothers, congratulated the race on the defeat of the prejudiced Judge Parker of North Coralino for the Supreme Court and defeat at the polls of supporting Senators, urged demand upon President and Congress for a federal anti-lynching law; asking the President to wage war on lynchers as well as racketeers, and urged devising self protection against the mob. It also advised independence of party in voting.

Complaint was made of federal segregation, of race discrimination in Navy enlistment, and the race was advised to organize for economic strength.

A ringing denounciation o fthe Gold Star Mothrs' segregaton as the most degrading insult ever perpetrated by any government was made by the re-elected President, M. W. Spencer in the annual address. Responsibility was placed on President Hoover.

He declared the organization had asked the President to stop the affront and to abolish all federal segregation, and urged a constant battle by the race from Washington and Boston headquarters against lynching and all color proscription. He said the President had been asked to put a Colored member on the Law-Enforcement Board, and had later told the Board that nullification of the 14th Amendment had set precedent and habit for violating the 18th. He urged the race to join and support this oldest of civil rights bodies, one of, by and for the proscribed.

Stirring addresses were made by Mrs. M. C. Simpson of Boston, Chairman of Committee on Anti-Lynching Plan, Attorney T. J. Nutter of Atlantic City, N. J., who condemned President Hoover as prejudiced enemy of the race, and others.

Officers Elected

The officers elected were: President, Maurice W. Spencer, D. C.; 1st Vice President, Bishop W. J. Walls, Chicago, Ill.; 2nd Vice President, Rev. Benjamin W. Swain of Louisville, Ky.; 3rd Vice President, George E. Gordon, Mass.; Rec. Sec., James L. Neill, D. C.; Assist., Thomas A. Johnson, D. C.; Corr. Sec'y, Wm. Monroe Trotter, Mass.; Assit., Rev. C. C. Williams, Mass.; Treas., J. W. A. Austin, D C.; Chaplain, Rev. C. C. Somerville, Portsmouth, Va.; Petition Commission, T. H. R. Clarke, chairman; Rev. H. B. Taylor, W. H. Johnson, Mrs. Selma Griffith; Committee on Organization, Rev. Hampton T. Gaskins, chairman; Rev. H. T. Medford, Mrs. M. C. Simpson, Mass.; H. M. Tyler, Chicago; J. Finley Wilson, Dr. W. O. Taylor, Rev. C. L. Russell, Rev. H. D. Tillman.

The first two days of the sessions were given over to the Anti-Lynching Congress which organized itself with Geo. E. Gordon of Mass., supreme officer of Pythians, as president; Miss E. F. G. Merritt, D. of C., local president of N.A.A.C.P., 1st vice; Rev. Robt. A. Jackson of N. J. as secretary, Rothschild Francis of N. Y. assistant, and J. W. A. Austin, D. of C. as treasurer. It authorized M. W. Spencer to manage the White House audience, appointed a committee of seven of which Mrs. Minnie Scott, Exec. Sec'y Nat'l Asso. of Colored Women, was chairman and framed the request to the President,

held great mass meetings each night, and approved the work of the delegation on its return from the White House, spokesman Trotter reporting the White House audience to the Congress in the afternon ad to the public at night.

The public sessions were addressed by Miss E. G. Merritt, Perry W. Howard, Rev. H. T. Medford, Prof. Kelly Miller, Rev. H. D. Tillman, the pastor, in welcome, Rev. T. S. Harten, Rothschild Francis. Music was furnished by Prof. Wm. Braxton, organist, Miss Esta Paul, Women's Glee Club of Howard University, Miss Virginia Williams and Lester Dorsey.

A delegation of five delegates from the National Colored Anti-Lynching Congress called by the National Equal Rights League, holding a two day session in John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church, 14th and Corcoran Streets, N.W., had an audience against lynching with President Hoover at the White House the afternoon of Nov. 25th of a half hour's duration.

The delegates, M. W. Spencer, National Equal Rights League, Chairman, Mrs. Minnie Scott, National Association of Colored Women, Secretary, William Monroe Trotter, National Equal Rights League, Spokesman, Miss Emma Merritt, N.A.A.C.P., and George E. Gordon, Mass., Knights of Pythias, presented a typewritten request denouncing lynching as a menace and disgrace to the whole country, and asked the President for Federal Legislation against it.

President Hoover expressed entire sympathy with the plea and said he would consult with his advisors as to the most feasible measure against lynching.

Delegate Trotter twice asked the President if he would recommend legislation to Congress. Finally Mr. Hoover said it was well known that there were technical difficulties and he would have to consult with his advisors.

THE ANTI-LYNCHING REQUEST

November 24, 193[illegible]
John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church
Washington, D. C

The President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.
Sir:

In presenting to you this memorial, we are placing the Anti-Lynching Congress, which is now in session at the John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church, Washington, D. C. on record as being opposed to lynching in any form as exercised against any people.

Realizing the utter disregard of Government and total disrespect for law and order, as displayed by mob spirit, and having felt the barbarous and brutal clamor for satisfaction, regardless of innocence or guilt, when directed toward our race; we appeal to you as President of all the people to use your power and influence toward the enactment of Federal measures to stamp out this menace to people and country which has caused the United States to be pointed to as the only country in all the world where such barbarism is tolerated.

Respectfully submitted,
The Anti-Lynching Congress.

Signed:
Mrs. Minnie M. Scott, Executive Secretary, National Association of Colored Women; Miss Emma F. C. Merritt, President, Washington Branch N.A.A.C.P., Rev. Hampton T. Gaskins, Chairman, A. C. of D. C.; W. Monroe Trotter, Executive Secretary, Equal Rights League and Race Congress; Rev. C. C. Summerville, North Carolina State Convention; George E. Gordon, Supreme Keeper of R. & S., K. of P.; Maurice W. Spencer, National President, National Equal Rights League and Race Congress, Chairman.

ADDRESS TO COUNTRY OF NATIONAL EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE, 22ND ANNUAL MEETING, NOVEMBER 26, 1930

The National Equal Rights League in 22nd Annual Convention assembled in the John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church, Washington, D. C., Novembe 26, 1930, express pride and satisfaction in the work of the National Colored Anti-Lynching Congress assembled as the preliminary of this session in its request for federal legislation against lynching presented November 25 with forceful plea to President Hoover in White House audience.

This league, seconding the request, calls upon the U. S. Congress to enact legislation making lynching a crime against the federal government, and upon President Hoover to urge such legislation, and to war on lynchers as on racketeers, putting the full force of his administration behind the movement.

This league condemns race and color segregation, especially by the federal government with the fatal power of its great influence and calls upon President Hoover to abolish it. We urge colored Americans to condemn and oppose it with every possible weapon, agitative, economic, political or what not.

We urge the race everywhere to organize itself through national membership in and branches of this league, strengthening this oldest civil rights body, one of, for and by the proscribed. We urge these branches to promote united race action everywhere by conferences of all race bodies for concerted efforts against wrongs.

We urge independent voting for men and measures rather than party conferences, and national united Congresses of all bodies, urging federal legislation upon President and Congress, and prevention or punishment of lynchers upon county and state magistrates. We urge our race, meantime to consider well proper measures for self protection in awful emergencies.

We urge independnt voting for men and masures rather than party guided by the records of candidates or their pledges on justice.

We condemn the unjust policy of discrimination in the enlistment personnel of our Naval Establishment which discredits so unfairly colored Americans, a most loyal element of citizens.

THE LEAGUE'S 1930 LYNCHING TALK TO PRESIDENT HOOVER

APPEAL TO PRESIDENT HOOVER BY DELEGATION—SPOKESMAN WM. MONROE TROTTER OF BOSTON, MASS., AT WHITE HOUSE, NOV. 25, 1930

Mr. President:

Surprised by the sudden resurgence of the bloody anarchy of lynchings, shocked by an increase already in 1930 more than doubling the number for either of the preceding years, we have come in behalf of the Colored Americans to the seat of the Federal Government and to the White House to protest, and to consult with the Government, asking protection of life.

Lynching is the seizure and usurpation of government by the cowardly, cruel, brutal, fiendish crowd wreaking vengeance on the lone, hapless, helpless victim and usually murderously satisfying hatred against the victim's race. It is violation and negation of and assault upon Government, incipient anarchy and rebellion, relapse from civilization into savagery, a debasement and menace for the race chiefly lynched, demoralizing to all the people, a scandal and disgrace on the country before the world.

As gravely injurious to the general welfare it justifies federal action. As violation for states of a Republican form of government, it justifies federal action. As deprivation of life and property without due process of law and of the equal protection of the law by the states which do not prevent it or punish the lynchers, with most victims taken from the hands of the law, it calls for federal treatment.

We ask suppression of lynching in the interest of domestic peace and tranquillity. States do not stop it and seem unable when willing, on account of the strength of local race prejudice. Texas veniremen refuse to convict, Indiana county prosecutors refuse to aid the state. Victims are being found to have been innocent. If then lynchings increase and the federal government, final legal protector, fails to aid, the lynched race may in desperation feel compelled to protect themselves, which would mean riots, massacre, near civil war, worse than the race riots of Chicago and Washington.

The chief cause of lynching is contempt for color, coupled with disregard for law. All color proscription and segregation fosters the contempt which is the root of lynching. The continuance of proscription, especially by the federal government, perpetuates the evil. Hence we ask you to abolish all color segregation and discrimination in federal employment and otherwise in the federal domain, that the federal government may act "with clean hands."

Mr. President, you have led the government and the nation against disrespect of law, we ask that you so lead against lynching, its grossest manifestation. As you have led for law enforcement, lead also for suppression of mob-murder. As you have directed your law enforcement Board to advise against boot-legging, ask them to do so against lynching. As you now have the government warring on the racketeers, the Justice Department devising the measures, we ask you to have the government war on lynchers, the Justice Department devising the measures.

Thus will the glory be yours of saving the honor of the Country, which is in the keeping of the President. We ask you for legislation to make lynching a federal crime by such recommendation to Congress.

We call upon our people in all parts to organize themselves economically into co-operative societies in order that they can retain control over their purchasing power, improve their economic position and provide employment for our youth. Under President Hoover we condemn the segregation of the colored Gold Star Mothers on trips to their soldier dead as an insult to the race, and congratulate the race upon the defeat, through this league, the N. A. A. C. P., and other race bodies of the prejudiced J. J. Parker for the U. S. Supreme Court, and of supporting senators at the polls. ..

Unite, colored America, in organized self-defense of rights and of life-protection.

White America, face about and make this country truly the land of the just and the free

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ANTI-LYNCHING PLANS

We recommend that in every community the pastors of the different churches lend their aid in forming branches of the National Equal Rights League; so that the organization may become stronger numericlly and financially. The membership fee being one dollar a year.

We recommend that each branch set aside a special Anti-Lynching Fund, to be [illegible] so if called upon by the National organization for assistance they will be able to assist with a contribution.

We recommend that each branch urge the Congressmen and Senators of their districts in requesting that Congress by appropriating legislation to shall enforce the 14th Amendment, to the end that this inhuman and barbarous practice of lynchings may be exterminated.

We recommend that each member and branches read and cut out clippings of lynchings or anything pertaining thereto and send it to the National Executive Secretary.

We recommend that every household living where the State encourages or condones lynchings provide as far as possible in the most practical manner sufficient defense of their own against mob encroachments.

We recommend that each branch hold services against lynchings when requested to do so by the National organization.

Respectfully submitted,
MINNIE CRAVATH SIMPSON,
JOHN H. PAYNTER,
L. C. FARRAR,
Committee.

Year Of Its Activities Is Still On The Firing Line For Equality Of Rights

The battle against Lynching and all color proscriptions waged so long by the Senior of Civil Rights bodies and by all others has somewhat stayed the onrush of the forces of oppression, yet the enemies of Equality and protection are still strong, and the race must realize that it is yet in the midst of a real conflict, and must not falter. In fact this League urges the race to organize itself internally more extensively than ever, to get close together, and to plan, agitate, and use every means, to resent and resist proscription, segregation and mob murder.

The most insulting Federal action taken against our race was the segregation of the Gold Star mothers on the Government trips to the graves of their "Soldier Dead." No other government has ever been so inconsistent. This League protested to President Hoover but in vain.

Since last we met we have protested to the President and asked for abolition of segregation, asked Congress for a Federal Anti-Lynching Law, have helped defeat the leasing out of Colored Federal prisoners to Southern convict camps for public roads, have protested to Governors, especially of border states, against Lynching and requested the punishment of the lynchers; have asked the President for a Colored member of his Law-Enforcement Board; have by memorial told that board that nullification of the Fourteenth Amendment had set precedent and example for violation of the Eighteenth

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT M. W. SPENCER
The National Equal Rights League and Race Congress In Its Twenty-Third

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The

Committee.

1-28-31

Respectfully submitted,
MINNIE CRAVATH SIMPSON,
JOHN H. PAYNTER,
L. C. FARRAR,

National Organization - 1931.

National Equal Rights League

Amendment; helped prevent connrmation of Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina for statements against our fitness to exercise the ballot, as a Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. Wherever race discrimination has been planned or perpetrated this League has agitated and acted against it. Now as the League enters upon its twenty-fourth year of active effort for Liberty and Equality we ask the race everywhere to become National members, and form branches for active work; spread this veteran race body, that ours may not be the only proscribed race without an agency of its own against such proscription.

Our executive headquarters in Boston is in operation twelve months of the year. It welcomes reports of wrongs and suggestions for action. It promotes every February a National Douglass Day to show that our race has produced great modern historic characters; every March a national Attucks or Citizenship Foundation Day to show that our race produced the first Martyr-Founder of this Country; every June a national Peter Salem Day to keep known the Colored Race had soldiers and a hero at the first regular battle for American Independence. Thus it urges the race to teach our youth and tell white Americans what Colored Americans have done for the country and for them.

Especially do we urge all branches to promote united action by all race bodies in agitation against lynching and race discrimination of every form.

Guardian 11-28-31

Boston, Mass.

President Asked To Wipe Out Army's Secret 'Color Line'

Courier 12-5-31

Pittsburgh, Pa.

National Equal Rights League Protests Against Lynching And Federal Segregation During White House Visit.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3—President Herbert Hoover heard directly last week the protest of the Negro citizens of the country, when William Monroe Trotter, spokesman for the National Equal Rights League, appealed to him to stop lynching and federal segregation and to wipe out the secret "color line" which exists in the War Department.

Other representatives of the National Equal Rights League who were in attendance with Mr. Trotter when he saw the President included Maurice W. Spencer, head of the League; Rev. Hampton T. Gaskins, Mrs. Minnie Scott of the National Association for Colored Women; Mrs. Eva Monroe of Illinois; Rev. C. C. Somerville of Virginia; Rev. J. H. Harrington of Texas; Capt. T. H. R. Clarke, Elisha Almund, Rev. E. C. Smith, J. W. W. Austin and Rev. Harrison.

Mr. Trotter's speech follows:

"Mr. President:

"One year ago we had audience here as a delegation of the National Colored Anti-Lynching Congress, assembled by the National Equal Rights League at its twenty-second annual meeting, asking that you act against lynching and federal segregation. You expressed your opposition to lynching and said that you would consult with your advisors.

"eW asked you to recommend to Congress Federal anti-lynching legislation. On this, you said you would consult your advisors, as also on some different plans you had in mind which you hoped would help.

"We have waited patiently, but in vain, for evidence of any action against lynching or the segregation of colored employes.

"On the thirteenth Armistice Day we petitioned you in the name of the our hundred thousand colored soldiers who offered their lives to make he world a safe place to live in, to ecommend a Federal anti-lynching aw in your forthcoming message to Congress. We called attention to the indings of the commission of leading white Southerners, and colored also, that one-half of the victims of 1930 were probably innocent, which hey said was the general rule.

"Now we, a delegation from the National Equal Rights League, at its twenty-third annual meeting, are here again at the seat of government to protest its failure to protect equality of rights, to life security and the equality of political rights in the South, and its own violation of equality of civil rights by segregation of colored employes in deference to other employes, establishing here a system of caste. We are here to seek redress through your action and leadership, President Hoover, by your recommending to Congress a law against mob murder and an enforcement law for the Fifteenth Amendment as now for the Eighteenth, with proportional reduction of congressional representation and other penalties, and by executive order abolishing the herding apart and segregating of Federal employes as to working positions, toilets and lockers, rest room and dining room facilities in Federal buildings along the lines of race and color.

"This present practice convicts the National Government of encouraging and participating in the movement to reduce colored Americans to a permament caste position, thus stigmatizing the race blood upon which the country was founded by the death of Attucks, 'proto-martyr' of American independence, as the American 'Untouchables!'

"This caste movement, which reaches its governmental climax in the herding of the colored clerks behind rows of file cases in the Department of Justice here, highest source of our protection of rights and justice, is given further sinister support outside the civil service by appointment of colored officials assigned to deal with colored citizens only, rather than with all regardless of race.

"Mr. President, we also protest the companion of segregation; namely, elimination from civil service at the National Capitol. Whereas, there were three thousand colored clerks in Federal service here in 1910, today there are but two hundred. This is made easy by the photographic identification, as white bureau heads will not appoint when they see the photograph. We call upon you to substitute finger print or some other form of identification which does not disclose the color of the applicant.

"Finally, we protest the War Department's secret color line order stopping re-enlistments and promotions in the colored units only, and the degrading and disintegrating of the 'famous Tenth Cavalry' by that department.

"We call upon you, Mr. President, as commander-in-chief, to halt this humiliation and reduction of the colored army quota in time of peace below our numerical proportion, in view of the great service of the Tenth Cavalry and all other colored soldiers in all times of the country's wars.

"With new doors closed to us, do not close doors which have been opened.

"We base our protest and demands upon the Constitution and its interpreter, the Declaration of Independence, asking only the equality, freedom, and rights there declared to be divinely endowed."

National Equal Rights League.

National Organization - 1931

MISSOURI'S BARBAROUS LYNCHING AT START OF 1931 VINDICATES COLORED ANTI-LYNCHING CONGRESS OF 1930 AND ITS DEMAND ON PRES. HOOVER FOR A FEDERAL LAW

Guardian

22ND ANNUAL MEETING OF NATL. EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE AND SESSIONS OF ANTI-LYNCHING CONGRESS

Guardian, Boston, Mass.

National Equal Rights League in 22nd Annual Meeting Scored Hoover o Segregation and Urged Race to Fight All Proscription and Lynching

Wash, Nov. 26, 1930.—Another chapter in the battle of Colored Americ against lynching and federal proscription was written here by the Nationa Colored Anti-Lynching Congress, Geo. E. Gordon of Mass., president, a dele gation of five from which, with William Monroe Trotter as spokesman an M. W. Spencer as chairman, talked face to face with President Hoover in th White House on the suppression of lynching, and by the 22nd Annual Mee ing of the National Equal Rights League, oldest of extant civil rights orgar izations, which called the Congress into being so as to have the united rac bodies wait upon the President against lynching, and itself in annual addres urged a united race fight on lynching and color proscription of every form.

1-17-31

Strong Address to the Country

The 22nd Annual Meeting of the National Equal Rights League closed a 3-days' session, two of which were given up to the Anti-Lynching Congress with an address to the country which urged the race to organize internally to fight proscription, segregation and lynching. The resolutions, read by William Monroe Trotter of Boston, condemned the segregated trips for the Colored Gold Star Mothers, congratulated the race on the defeat of the prejudiced Judge Parker of North Coralino for the Supreme Court and defeat at the polls of supporting Senators, urged demand upon President and Congress for a federal anti-lynching law; asking the President to wage war on lynchers as well as racketeers, and urged devising self protection against the mob. It also advised independence of party in voting.

Complaint was made of federal segregation, of race discrimination in Navy enlistment, and the race was advised to organize for economic strength.

A ringing denounciation o fthe Gold Star Mothrs' segregaton as the most degrading insult ever perpetrated by any government was made by the re-elected President, M. W. Spencer in his annual address. Responsibility was placed on President Hoover.

He declared the organization had asked the President to stop the affront and to abolish all federal segregation, and urged a constant battle by the race from Washington and Boston headquarters against lynching and all color proscription. He said the President had been asked to put a Colored member on the Law-Enforcement Board, and had later told the Board that nullification of the 14th Amendment had set precedent and habit for violating the 18th. He urged the race to join and support this oldest of civil rights bodies, one of, by and for the proscribed.

Stirring addresses were made by Mrs. M. C. Simpson of Boston, Chairman of Committee on Anti-Lynching Plan, Attorney T. J. Nutter of Atlantic City, N. J., who condemned President Hoover as prejudiced enemy of the race, and others.

Officers Elected

The officers elected were: President, Maurice W. Spencer, D. C.; 1st Vice President, Bishop W. J. Walls, Chicago, Ill.; 2nd Vice President, Rev. Benjamin W. Swain of Louisville, Ky.; 3rd Vice President, George E. Gordon, Mass.; Rec. Sec., James L. Neill, D. C.; Assist., Thomas A. Johnson, D. C.; Corr. Sec'y, Wm. Monroe Trotter, Mass.; Assit., Rev. C. C. Williams, Mass.; Treas., J. W. A. Austin, D C.; Chaplain, Rev. C. C. Somerville, Portsmouth, Va.; Petition Commission, T. H. R. Clarke, chairman; Rev. H. B. Taylor, W. H. Johnson, Mrs. Selma Griffith; Committee on Organization, Rev. Hampton T. Gaskins, chairman; Rev. H. T. Medford, Mrs. M. C. Simpson, Mass.; H. M. Tyler, Chicago; J. Finley Wilson, Dr. W. O. Taylor, Rev. C. L. Russell, Rev. H. D. Tillman.

The first two days of the sessions were given over to the Anti-Lynching Congress which organized itself with Geo. E. Gordon of Mass., supreme officer of Pythians, as president; Miss E. F. G. Merritt, D. of C., local president of N.A.A.C.P.. 1st vice: Rev. Robt. A. Jackson of N. J. as secretary. Rothschild Francis of N. Y. assistant, and J. W. A. Austin, D. of C. as treasurer. It authorized M. W. Spencer to manage the White House audience, appointed a committee of seven of which Mrs. Minnie Scott, Exec. Sec'y Nat'l Asso. of Colored Women, was chairman and framed the request to the President, held great mass meetings each night, and approved the work of the delegation on its return from the White House, spokesman Trotter reporting the White House audience to the Congress in the afternon ad to the public at night.

The public sessions were addressed by Miss E. G. Merritt, Perry W. Howard, Rev. H. T. Medford, Prof. Kelly Miller, Rev. H. D. Tillman, the pastor, in welcome, Rev. T. S. Harten, Rothschild Francis. Music was furnished by Prof. Wm. Braxton, organist, Miss Esta Paul, Women's Glee Club of Howard University, Miss Virginia Williams and Lester Dorsey.

A delegation of five delegates from the National Colored Anti-Lynching Congress called by the National Equal Rights League, holding a two day session in John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church, 14th and Corcoran Streets, N.W., had an audience against lynching with President Hoover at the White House the afternoon of Nov. 25th of a half hour's duration.

The delegates, M. W. Spencer, National Equal Rights League, Chairman, Mrs. Minnie Scott, National Association of Colored Women, Secretary, William Monroe Trotter, National Equal Rights League, Spokesman, Miss Emma Merritt, N.A.A.C.P., and George E. Gordon, Mass., Knights of Pythias, presented a typewritten request denouncing lynching as a menace and disgrace to the whole country, and asked the President for Federal Legislation against it.

President Hoover expressed entire sympathy with the plea and said he would consult with his advisors as to the most feasible measure against lynching.

Delegate Trotter twice asked the President if he would recommend legislation to Congress. Finally Mr. Hoover said it was well known that there were technical difficulties and he would have to consult with his advisors.

APPEAL TO PRESIDENT HOOVER BY DELEGATION—SPOKESMAN WM. MONROE TROTTER OF BOSTON, MASS., AT WHITE HOUSE, NOV. 25, 1930

Mr. President:

Surprised by the sudden resurgence of the bloody anarchy of lynchings, shocked by an increase already in 1930 more than doubling the number for either of the preceding years, we have come in behalf of the Colored Americans to the seat of the Federal Government and to the White House to protest, and to consult with the Government, asking protection of life.

Lynching is the seizure and usurpation of government by the cowardly, cruel, brutal, fiendish crowd wreaking vengeance on the lone, hapless, helpless victim and usually murderously satisfying hatred against the victim's race. It is violation and negation of and assault upon Government, incipient anarchy and rebellion, relapse from civilization into savagery, a debasement and menace for the race chiefly lynched, demoralizing to all the people, a scandal and disgrace on the country before the world.

As gravely injurious to the general welfare it justifies federal action As violation for states of a Republican form of government, it justifies federa action. As deprivation of life and property without due process of law an of the equal protection of the law by the states which do not prevent it o punish the lynchers, with most victims taken from the hands of the law it calls for federal treatment.

We ask suppression of lynching in the interest of domestic peace an tranquillity. States do not stop it and seem unable when willing, on accoun of the strength of local race prejudice. Texas veniremen refuse to convic Indiana county prosecutors refuse to aid the state. Victims are being foun to have been innocent. If then lynchings increase and the federal gover ment, final legal protector, fails to aid, the lynched race may in desperatio feel compelled to protect themselves, which would mean riots, massacre, near civil war, worse than the race riots of Chicago and Washington.

The chief cause of lynching is contempt for color, coupled with dis regard for law. All color proscription and segregation fosters the contemp which is the root of lynching. The continuance of proscription, especiall by the federal government, perpetuates the evil. Hence we ask you to abo ish all color segregation and discrimination in federal employment and othe wise in the federal domain, that the federal government may act "with clea hands."

Mr. President, you have led the government and the nation against dis respect of law, we ask that you so lead against lynching, its grossest mani festation. As you have led for law enforcement, lead also for suppression o mob-murder. As you have directed your law enforcement Board to advise against boot-legging, ask them to do so against lynching. As you now have the government warring on the racketeers, the Justice Department devising the measures, we ask you to have the government war on lynchers, the Jus

tice Department devising the measures.

Thus will the glory be yours of saving the honor of the Country, which is in the keeping of the President. We ask you for legislation to make lynching a federal crime by such recommendation to Congress.

THE ANTI-LYNCHING REQUEST

November 24, 193(
John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church
Washington, D. C

The President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.
Sir:

In presenting to you this memorial, we are placing the Anti-Lynchin; Congress, which is now in session at the John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church Washington, D. C. on record as being opposed to lynching in any form a: exercised against any people.

Realizing the utter disregard of Government and total disrespect for law nd order, as displayed by mob spirit, and having felt the barbarous and brutal clamor for satisfaction, regardless of innocence or guilt, when directed toward our race; we appeal to you as President of all the people to use your power and influence toward the enactment of Federal measures to stamp out this menace to people and country which has caused the United States to be pointed to as the only country in all the world where such barbarism is tolerated.

Respectfully submitted,
The Anti-Lynching Congress.

Signed:
Mrs. Minnie M. Scott, Executive Secretary, National Association of Colored Women; Miss Emma F. C. Merritt, President, Washington Branch, N.A.A.C.P., Rev. Hampton T. Gaskins, Chairman, A. C. of D. C.; W. Monroe Trotter, Executive Secretary, Equal Rights League and Race Congress; Rev. C. C. Summerville, North Carolina State Convention; George E. Gordon, Supreme Keeper of R. & S., K. of P.; Maurice W. Spencer, National President, National Equal Rights League and Race Congress, Chairman.

ADDRESS TO COUNTRY OF NATIONAL EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE, 22ND ANNUAL MEETING, NOVEMBER 26, 1930

The National Equal Rights League in 22nd Annual Convention assembled in the John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church, Washington, D. C., November 26, 1930, express pride and satisfaction in the work of the National Colored Anti-Lynching Congress assembled as the preliminary of this session in its request for federal legislation against lynching presented November 25 with forceful plea to President Hoover in White House audience.

This league, seconding the request, calls upon the U. S. Congress to enact legislation making lynching a crime against the federal government, and upon President Hoover to urge such legislation, and to war on lynchers as on racketeers, putting the full force of his administration behind the movement.

This league condemns race and color segregation, especially by the federal government with the fatal power of its great influence and calls upon President Hoover to abolish it. We urge colored Americans to condemn and oppose it with every possible weapon, agitative, economic, political or what not.

We urge the race everywhere to organize itself through national membership in and branches of this league, strengthening this oldest civil rights body, one of, for and by the proscribed. We urge these branches to promote united race action everywhere by conferences of all race bodies for concerted efforts against wrongs.

We urge independent voting for men and measures rather than party, conferences, and national united Congresses of all bodies, urging federal legislation upon President and Congress, and prevention or punishment of lynchers upon county and state magistrates. We urge our race, meantime, to consider well proper measures for self protection in awful emergencies.

We urge independnt voting for men and masures rather than party, guided by the records of candidates or their pledges on justice.

We condemn the unjust policy of discrimination in the enlistment personnel of our Naval Establishment which discredits so unfairly colored Americans, a most loyal element of citizens.

We call upon our people in all parts to organize themselves economically into co-operative societies in order that they can retain control over their purchasing power, improve their economic position and provide employment for our youth. Under President Hoover we condemn the segregation of the colored Gold Star Mothers on trips to their soldier dead as an insult to the race, and congratulate the race upon the defeat, through this league, the N. A. A. C. P., and other race bodies of the prejudiced J. J. Parker for the U. S. Supreme Court, and of supporting senators at the polls. ..

Unite, colored America, in organized self-defense of rights and of life-protection.

White America, face about and make this country truly the land of the just and the free

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ANTI-LYNCHING PLANS

We recommend that in every community the pastors of the different churches lend their aid in forming branches of the National Equal Rights League; so that the organization may become stronger numericlly and financially. The membership fee being one dollar a year.

We recommend that each branch set aside a special Anti-Lynching Fund, so if called upon by the National organization for assistance they will be able to assist with a contribution.

We recommend that each branch urge the Congressmen and Senators of their districts in requesting that Congress by appropriating legislation shall enforce the 14th Amendment, to the end that this inhuman and barbarous practice of lynchings may be exterminated.

We recommend that each member and branches read and cut out clippings of lynchings or anything pertaining thereto and send it to the National Executive Secretary.

We recommend that every household living where the State encourages or condones lynchings provide as far as possible in the most practical manner sufficient defense of their own against mob encroachments.

We recommend that each branch hold services against lynchings when requested to do so by the National organization.

Respectfully submitted,
MINNIE CRAVATH SIMPSON,
JOHN H. PAYNTER,
L. C. FARRAR,
Committee.

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT M. W. SPENCER

The National Equal Rights League and Race Congress In Its Twenty-Third Year Of Its Activities Is Still On The Firing Line For Equality Of Rights

The battle against Lynching and all color proscriptions waged so long by the Senior of Civil Rights bodies and by all others has somewhat stayed the onrush of the forces of oppression, yet the enemies of Equality and protection are still strong, and the race must realize that it is yet in the midst of a real conflict, and must not falter. In fact this League urges the race to organize itself internally more extensively than ever, to get close together, and to plan, agitate, and use every means to resent and resist proscription, segregation and mob murder.

The most insulting Federal action taken against our race was the segregation of the Gold Star mothers on the Government trips to the graves of their "Soldier Dead." No other government has ever been so inconsistent. This League protested to President Hoover but in vain.

Since last we met we have protested to the President and asked for abolition of segregation, asked Congress for a Federal Anti-Lynching Law, have helped defeat the leasing out of Colored Federal prisoners to Southern convict camps for public roads, have protested to Governors, especially of border states, against Lynching and requested the punishment of the lynchers; have asked the President for a Colored member of his Law-Enforcement Board; have by memorial told that board that nullification of the Fourteenth Amendment had set precedent and example for violation of the Eighteenth Amendment; helped prevent confirmation of Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina for statements against our fitness to exercise the ballot, as a Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. Wherever race discrimination has been planned or perpetrated this League has agitated and acted against it. Now as the League enters upon its twenty-fourth year of active effort for Liberty and Equality we ask the race everywhere to become National members, and form branches for active work; spread this veteran race body, that ours may not be the only proscribed race without an agency of its own against such proscription.

Our executive headquarters in Boston is in operation twelve months of the year. It welcomes reports of wrongs and suggestions for action. It promotes every February a National Douglass Day to show that our race has produced great modern historic characters; every March a national Attucks or Citizenship Foundation Day to show that our race produced the first Martyr-Founder of this Country; every June a national Peter Salem Day to keep known the Colored Race had soldiers and a hero at the first regular battle for American Independence. Thus it urges the race to teach our youth and tell white Americans what Colored Americans have done for the country and for them.

Especially do we urge all branches to promote united action by all race bodies in agitation against lynching and race discrimination of every f

National Organizations-1931

National Technical Association

Negro Technicians to Hold Third Annual Convention

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The National Association of Negro Technicians, composed of architects, chemists and engineers, will hold its third annual convention in Washington, D C., on October 23, 24 and 26, and according to an announcement from the Department of Commerce, interests in this session will be greatly enlivened by visits to government institutions having to do with research work.

Arrangements have been made for the body to make a special tour through the Bureau of Standards under the guidance of scientists engaged in the delicate operations being conducted here. The trip planned through the office of the Secretary of Commerce will differ in many respects from the usual tourist visits to this great national laboratory of exact science.

The national committee on wood utilization, another commerce department agency, has also made available its offices, literature and personal official interest to the convention. The office of Director Axel L. Oxholm, head of this bureau, has promised that the director who is now in Europe but but who will be back by convention time will receive the delegates at the department and may visit the sessions at Howard University.

These additions to the normal convention program were arranged for by James A. Jackson whom the technicians made an honorary member of their organization at the convention in Dayton last year.

The business sessions of the convention will be held at Howard University, with a public session at one of Washington's largest churches.

TECHNICIANS TO HOLD MEET IN WASHINTGON

Oct. 23, 24, 25 Dates for 1931 Session

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—The third annual meeting of the National Technical association will be held here Oct. 23, 24 and 25 at Howard university, according to an official announcement. Architects, engineers, chemists and practical technicians comprise the membership of this organization. The advancement of the professional interests of its members is the prime purpose of this group and the formation of branches is being promoted.

There are at present four local branches of the association: Chicago, Dayton, Washington and Howard university. Officers elected at the last annual meeting are as follows: President, Charles S. Duke, Chicago; vice president, Prof. A. M. Chavous, Wilberforce university; secretary-treasurer, Prof. E. R. Welch, Howard university. The executive committee is composed of Samuel Cheevers, Chicago; Prof. I. K. Downing, Washington, and J. A. Dunn of the Ohio branch.

Colored Craftsmen To Meet

Technicians' Associati o n Convention Oct. 23-25 To Attract Architects Chemists And Engineers To Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10 — (ANP) The National Association of Negro Technicians, composed of architects, chemists, and engineers will hold its third annual convention in Washington, D. C., on October 23, 24, and 25th; and according to an announcement from the Department of Commerce, interest in this session will be greatly enlivened by visits to government institutions having to do with research work.

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To Receive Cooperation

The national committee on wood utilization, another commerce department agency, has also made available its offices, literature and personal official interest to the convention. The office of Director Axel L. Oxholm, head of this bureau has promised that the director who is now in Europe, but will be back by convention time, will reecive the delegates at the department and may visit the sessions at Howard university.

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The business sessions of the convention will beheld at Howard university, with a public session at one of Washington's largest churches.

HOOVER GREETS TECHNICAL MEN IN SESSION HERE

Chas. S. Duke, of Chicago, Reelected National President

Charles S. Duke, structural engineer, of Chicago, was reelected president of the National Technical Association during the three-day session of that body at Howard University, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.

James A. Parsons, metallurgical engineer, Dayton, Ohio, was elected vice-president; Ernest R. Welch, instructor in electrical engineering, Howard University, secretary, and H. D. Woodson, structural engineer, Howard University, was named treasurer.

The next annual convention will be held in Detroit in September, 1932. More than fifty men registered from eight states including Illinois, Ohio, West Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and the Distrct of Columbia.

Three Harmon Winners

Among those present at the convention were three Harmon Award winners in Science, James A. Parsons, Metallurgist, Dayton, Ohio; Frederick Massiah, Engineer and Contractor, Philadelphia, Pa., and James C. Evans, Director of Trade and Industrial Education, West Virginia State College.

The National Technical Association is composed of the following branches: Chicago Branch, Ohio Branch, Washington Branch, Howard University Engnieering Society (student branch) and the Detroit Branch.

On Monday, President Duke, of Chicago, and Prof. James C. Evans of West Virginia, addressed a meeting of the Howard University Engineering Society in the projection room of the College of Applied Science.

Sanitary Engineering and Water Supply Engineering were the chief topics discussed.

Meets Hoover

After a visit to the White House and meeting President Hoover and a tour of the Armstrong Technical and Phelps Vocational schools the Association opened its program at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Bethel Literary and Historical Society at the Metropolitan Church, Friday. At that meeting, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president Howard University, welcoming the Technical men to Washing, placed before the men the need for thoroughly trained men in technology and industry for coping with the problems of modern day civilization He defined the relationship of the natural, physical and applied sciences to the establishment of a people upon a sane and sound econmic basis.

President Duke Speaks

President Chas. S. Duke, structural engineer, Chicago, Ill., addressed the audience on the "Public Attitude and Technology." These addresses were enthuasticaly received by the large assemblage.

At the technical session held in the projection room of the College of Applied Science, James A. Parsons, Chief Research Engineer for the Duriron Co., Dayton, Ohio, led a discussion on "Engineering Materials." Mr. Parsons discussed the properties and functions of metals as concerned the Civil Engineer, the Electrical Engineer and the Mechanical Engineer. He showed how the variation of the relative percentage of chemical composition effected the strength of metals.

J. L. Parks, Civil Engineer, New York City, other speakers, gave an illustrative lecture on new design and construction methods used in the building of the Holland Tunnel.

Antoine Green, of the College of Pharmacy, discussed the intrinsic value of the Cooperative Drug Act

and the results of comprehensive tests in the determination of the nicotine content of tobacco. Mr. Green is a pharmacutical engineer.

John A. Lankford, Architect, Washington, D.C., spoke on the subject "What Makes a Building a Good Risk?"

Holds Smoker

The Mu-So-Lit Club was host to the technicians at a smoker and buffet supper following the public meeting. Round table discussions were joined in by many present.

On Saturday, following a tour of the U. S. Bureau of Standards and the city proper, the Department of Home Economics, under the direction of Miss Ethel J. Roberson, of the the Science Division, was the host to the Association at luncheon in the Trustees Dining room, Howard University.

At the luncheon, Dr. Axel Oxholm of the National Committee on Wood Utilization, addressed the group on the subject of "Wood Utilization."

Banquet-Dance

The banquet-dinner dance, Saturday evening, in honor of the wives and guests of the delegates to the convention was held at the Whitelaw Hotel. President Duke was the principal speaker, All present were formally introduced by Dean Lewis K. Downing.

JJackson Addresses Group

On Sunday morning the Association was addressed by James A. Jackson, Business Specialist for the Department of Commerce. Mr. Jackson in speaking on the "Relation of Technical Callings to Modern Business," said that "Technical education—the substitution of precision and exactness—for general information, opinion, judgment and in the last analysis, pure guess work, has come fully into its own in the commercial life of the country. . . ."

Scientists to Gather at Howard For Annual Meet

WASHINGTON. — The National Technical Association will hold its third annual meeting at Howard University, October 23-25, inclusive, according to an announcement, Saturday, by Lewis K. Downing, dean of the college of applied science of Howard University.

Charles S. Duke, national president of the association and architectural engineer of Chicago, will deliver an address on "The Public Attitude and Technology," at the public meeting, Friday, at 8 p.m., in the Metropolitan A.M.E. Church. President Mordecai W. Johnson will also deliver a brief address at this meeting also.

Dr. Axel Oxholm, of the national committee of wood utilization, will deliver an address in the trustees' dining hall of the university, Sunday, at 10 a.m. James A. Jackson, business specialist of the U. S. department of commerce, will speak on "Relation of Technical Callings to Modern Business."

James Parsons, chief research engineer of a Dayton, Ohio, firm, will speak at 11 a.m., Sunday, on "Engineering and Materials."

Guests will register at the office of the dean of the college of applied science at Howard, from 9 to 11 a.m., and will visit the White House immediately thereafter. Visits will also be made to the Armstrong High and the Phelps Vocational School, Friday. Through Dr. George K. Burgess, a trip will be made through the U. S. Bureau of Standards.

Social features of the convention will include a luncheon at noon, Friday, and another at 1 p.m., Saturday, in the trustees' dining room, a smoker at the Mu-So-Lit Club at 11 p.m., Friday; an informal banquet and dinner dance at the Whitelaw Hotel from 8 to 12 p.m., Saturday.

E. R. Welch, instructor in the college of applied science, is president of the local chapter.

Other officers of the Washington chapter are: Darley Howard, secretary, and R. C. Archer, treasurer. J. A. Lankford heads the local committee of arrangements.

The association was organized at Chicago in 1925. Besides chapters in Chicago and Washington, there is one in Ohio and a student chapter at Howard University.

PRES. HOOVER GREETS DELEGATES TO ENGINEERS NAT'L CONVENTION

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6. — The National Technical association, composed of architects, engineers, chemists and members of allied professions, met in this city Oct. 23, 24 and 25. There were many prominent men of these professions present, coming from various sections of the country. They were kept busy from the time they registered in the office of the dean of the college of applied science at Howard university until the close of the last session.

Friday morning after registration the group proceeded to the White House, where they were received by President Hoover. From the White House the group began a tour, which included the department of commerce, where they were received by James A. Jackson, one of the business specialists of that department. They then went to the Armstrong Technical high school, where they were met by Principal Houston, who conducted them through the various classrooms and laboratories. While there, some of the young ladies of the school served refreshments. The delegates then returned to Howard university for a business session.

Dr. Johnson Speaks

The Bethel Literary and Historical association was host to the association at their public meeting at the Metropolitan A. M. E. church. Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard university, and Charles S. Duke, president of the National Technical association, were the principal speakers. J. A. Langford acted as master of ceremonies at this meeting.

After the public meeting the delegates were entertained at a smoker at the Mu-So-Lit club. Saturday morning the group made a special tour of the United States bureau of standards. On their return, they were the guests of the home economics department of Howard university at luncheon, under the direction of Mrs. Madeleine W. Kirkland, acting head of the department, and Miss Ethel J. Roberson of the science division. At the luncheon, Dr. Axel Oxholm of the national committee on wood utilization, was the special guest speaker.

Negroes Are In 88 Lines

This Revelation Is Made at Negro Technicians' Conference

WASHINGTON, D. C.—American Negroes had emphasized to them last week at the Third Annual Convention of the National Negro Association of Technicians, an organization of technically trained Architects, Engineers and Chemists, the vast service and close cooperation that is rendered by the United States Department of Commerce to the business of the people through trade and professional bodies. This spirit of unrestrained assistance to all commerce has been heretofore demonstrated to quite a number of Negro Associations, notably the National Negro Business League, but, the Technicians Convention being held in Washington an even greater opportunity than is usual was made possible.

Capital Shows Approval

On the opening day of the Convention the organization was received by President Hoover at the White House, who told them that "I am especially interested in a body such as yours, because of the natural fellow feeling that prevails among craftsmen." Special provision had been made for the parking of the cars of the delegation and for their protection by a policeman detailed to attend them during the time the group was in the White House.

The Bureau of Standards, waiving the regulation against tourist visits on Saturdays, received the whole membership of the Convention, and, dividing them up into two parties, according to their special interest, provided escort through the Worlds' greatest technical establishment, with stops at intervals for lectures by the Professors in charge of different functions and researches in progress.

Have Interesting Meetings

Dr. Axel Oxholm, Head of the National Committee on Wood Utilization, was the Guest Speaker at the dinner tendered the Convention membership by the College of Applied Science of Howard University, and Dr. Oxholm, in a half hour address and during as much more time in after-discussion endeared himself to the organization by his obviously friendly manner and his very evident knowledge of the wood working and waste prevention methods.

The principal Speaker at the Sunday Session was James A. Jackson, Business Specialist of the Marketing Service Division, who spoke on "The relation of technical training to business." In the course of his address, Mr Jackson provided the group with detailed information as to the progress and present status of manufacturing and contracting business among Negroes in the Country. He named sixty-three lines of manufacturing and twenty-three different types of contracting work being conducted by Negro Capital and Management.

In addition to the contributions of these men, a large quantity of literature bearing upon engineering studies, chemical information, lumber surveys, architectural problems, house construction and general business data was distributed to the visiting delegates.

Engineers, Architects In National Meeting

Washington, D. C.—The National Technical Association, composed of architects, engineers, chemists and members of allied professions met in Washington, October 23, 24, 25.

There were many prominent men of these professions present, coming from various sections of the country. They were kept busy from the time they registered in the office of the dean of the College of Applied Science at Howard University until the close of the last session.

Friday morning, after registration, the group proceeded to the White House where they were received by President Hoover. From the White House the group began a tour which included the Department of Commerce, where they were received by James A. Jackson, one of the business specialists of that department. They then went to the Armstrong Technical High School where they were met by Principal Houston, who conducted them through the various classrooms and laboratories. While there some of the young ladies of the school served refreshments. The delegates then returned to Howard University for a business session..

At 8 o'clock the Bethel Literary and Historical Association was host to the association at their public meeting at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church. Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, and Charles S. Duke, president of the National Technical Association were the principal speakers, J. A. Lankford acted as master of ceremonies.

The following men were elected national officers for the ensuing year: Charles S. Duke, architectural and structural engineer, Chicago, Ill. president; James A. Parsons, metallurgist with the Duriron Company, Dayton, Ohio, vice president; Ernest R. Welch, instructor in electrical engineering, Howord University, secretary; H. D. Woodson, structural engineer in the office of the Supervising Architect of the U. S. Treasury Department, treasurer.

NEGRO AND RADICALISM

Negro and Radicalism - 1931.

RACE HATE MAY FORCE NEGRO TO BECOME A RED

Afro-American

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — "Opposition of the white race to accepting the Negro as an equal partner may compel the Negro to turn radical," Dr. Alain L. Locke, of Howard University, declared last week in one of the Alden-Tuthill lectures delivered at the University of Chicago.

According to Dr. Locke, the Negro has made great gains in the achievement of internal solidarity and in cultural prestige and recognition.

"His advancement has been at a much slower rate toward economic opportunity and civic justice," he said.

5-16-31

"In consequence," he added, "the thinking Negro today is becoming more critical-minded."

If absolute racial equality is frustrated, Dr. Locke declared, there will be involved a forced break with one or more of the three great forms of American life, Christianity, Americanism and Capitalism.

Most Negro leaders, he said, regard refuge offered by the Reds as only a desperate last resort.

MONROE, LA.
NEWS STAR

OCT 9 - 1931

The Negro and Agitators

It is unthinkable that any situation should arise in Louisiana such as that which has disturbed other states, notably Alabama, in connection with the relations that exist between white and negro races. No untoward influence has as yet been injected into this state which would stir up animosities such as that which has made itself manifest in the Scottsboro case. An appeal to the intelligent members of both races to make common cause against any such possible influences is voiced by The Progressive Farmer, which is quoted editorially by The New Orleans States, as follows:

"All the evidence points in the same direction: The seeds of prejudice and discord are being sowed by agitators from without the state interested not in in the welfare of the negro but in stirring up strife for their own gain. Let no farmer, black or white, be misled. Beware of the wolf that comes in sheep's clothing.

"The ignorant, trusting negro led astray by these agitators is not the one to punish. The punishment properly belongs to the agitators, the few atrocious criminals among the negroes, and the few even meaner whites who do not treat the negro fairly. We have no patience with lynch law, with agitators from without, or with the scoundrels in our own race who take every advantage of those weaker than themselves in either race. All are of the same breed.

"The spirit of harmony, understanding, and mutual cooperation between the two races has been steadily growing for many years and nothing would be greater folly now than to allow a few unprincipled agitators from outside to destroy it. Extremely foolish would it be for whites to blame an entire race for the crimes of a very few. The response of negroes to the murder of two white Birmingham girls by one of their own race was as quick as that of any white man in Birmingham. They have been just as anxious to see the murderer brought to justice and have contributed freely to the reward offered for his capture.

"The negroes of Alabama are no more kindly toward criminals of their race than the white men of the state favor the injustices dealt to negroes by a few mean, rascally whites. We do not believe either that the negroes of Alabama need to be reminded of the truth of what Booker T. Washington advised them nearly forty years ago. 'Cast down your buckets where you are'."

So far these agitators have not entered Louisiana with their insidious propaganda. We have no room for such disturbers, who are a menace to the peace and progress of any section of the country. In Monroe we have a large mass of negroes who understand that they have the protection and assistance of the people and the constituted authorities, so long as they are conforming to the laws of the land. The situation is one that conduces to the best interests of the whole community, and any influence that would tend to disrupt the present harmony would be an incident closely akin to catastrophe. Every effort should be exerted by all classes of individuals, as well as civic groups in frustrating any such attempt should it occur.

DECATUR, ALA
DAILY

OCT 3 - 1931

"BEWARE THE WOLVES" THE WARNING OF THE ADVERTISER

The Montgomery Advertiser, which has published some remarkably interesting editorials upon the effort of communists to make capital in Alabama out of recent legal hearings in Jackson county, is responsible for bringing to our attention the following timely warning against the effort of the radicals to perfect an organization among the negroes of this state, thereby interrupting the present splendid movements in behalf of the negro race:

"The following editorial from The Progressive Farmer-Ruralist appeals to the Commission on Interacial Relations as being one of the best statements that it has seen relative to the Communist efforts among Southern negroes. The Commission thinks so well of it that it has sent copies of the article to newspapers in all of the Southern States.

"Says The Progressive Farmer-Ruralist:

"'We have followed rather closely the direct attempts that have been made in Alabama in recent months to stir up race hatred between whites and negroes in the Scottsboro case and the disturbances in and about Dadeville. The underhand, undercover work which the average citizen does not see is much more widespread.

"'And the evidence points in the same direction: The seeds of projudice and discord are being sowed by agitators from without the state interested not in the welfare of the negro but in stirring up strife for their own gain. Let no farmer, black or white, be misled. Beware the wolf that comes in sheep's clothing.

"'The ignorant, trusting negro led astray by these agitators is not the one to punish. The punishment properly belongs to the agitators, the few atrocious criminals among the negroes, and the few even meaner whites who do not treat the negro fairly. We have no patience with lynch law, with agitators from without, or with the scoundrels in our own race who take every advantage of those weaker than themselves in either race. All are of the same breed.

"'The spirit of harmony, understanding, and mutual co-operation between the two races has been steadily growing for many years and nothing would be greater folly now than to allow a few unprincipled agitators from outside to destroy it. Extremely foolish would it be for whites to blame an entire race for the crimes of a very few. The response of negroes to the murder of two white Birmingham girls by one of their own race was as quick as that of any white man in Birmingham. They have been just as anxious to see the murderer brought to justice and have contributed freely to the reward offered for his capture.

"'The Negroes of Alabama are no more kindly toward criminals of their race than the white men of the state favor the injustices dealt to negroes by a few mean, rascally whites. We do not believe either that the negroes of Alabama need to be reminded of the truth of what Booker T. Washington advised them nearly forty years ago, 'Cast down your buckets where you are.'

"'We repeat the call that has gone out to the intelligent, thinking members of both races to stand together against the common foe. We are working out our problems together. Let us see that this spirit of mutual helpfulness continues.

"'Here is an appeal to the best that is in both races living here together in these Southern States.

"'Our problems are serious enough without being aggravated by sinister agitators and even well-meaning, but often foolish, meddlers from without.'"